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SPRING CATALOG 1935

Lakeview Cover Collection

A charming Informal Water Garden may be created at very moderate expense. Our Cover Collection (No. L-9), contains one of each of the four beautiful Hardy Water Lilies shown in these two illustrations.

CHROMATELLA. Yellow.

ROSE AREY. Pink.

MARLIAC WHITE. White.

ATTRACTION. Red.

4 Choice Lilies \$4.20

Postpaid in the U. S.

COLLECTION No. L-9

If the Red Lily is omitted, we will mail the other three Lilies (Collection No. L-8), postpaid in U. S. for



The Goldfish Pool

"The Most Interesting Spot in the Garden"

LAKEVIEW PONDS

R. C. DOLLE (OWNER)

MT. AIRY, CINCINNATI - OHIO



**A Large Pool of
Gorgeous Water Lilies
in bloom is a sight
never to be forgotten**

We show this photograph as an appeal to Park Executives and to owners of large estates. We feel that City Parks and Public Gardens are missing a splendid opportunity for beautification if they overlook Water Lilies and Aquatic Plants, and that garden lovers should bring this to the attention of their Public Officials. Pools need only 16 to 20 inches of water in them to support these gorgeous plants. Fountains in lily pools should be turned on only occasionally—not allowed to run continuously.

This photograph shows the development which can be expected from a group of only about 16 Water Lilies. Day Blooming Tropical Water Lilies are in the foreground, and Hardy Water Lilies are in the background. In general the flowers and leaves of Tropical Water Lilies are larger than those of the Hardy varieties. The stiff stem which holds the flower six to twelve inches above the water is characteristic of Tropical Lilies, as nearly all varieties of Hardys bear their flowers floating on the water. Both types have many advantages. Ten Hardy Water Lilies (costing \$10.00 to \$20.00) and six Tropical Water Lilies (costing \$10.00 to \$15.00) will produce the magnificent display shown here. Aquatic plants require very little attention and they are remarkably easy to grow.

A FEW WORDS
ABOUT . . .

LAKEVIEW PONDS

.. "America's Oldest
Fancy Goldfish Farm"

Below—Our new building, erected 1931, housing general office, shipping room, and a new greenhouse. A complete new unit 80' x 30', two stories high. Also a view of two of "The Lakeview Ponds."



J. A. BRIGEL
Founder and Owner
1892 - 1923



R. C. DOLLE
Grandson of Founder
Present Owner

THIS is the Forty-Third year since our business was founded. Since 1892, we at Lakeview have grown and sold millions of Goldfish and Aquatic Plants. We have ample production facilities to supply your needs in Aquatic Plants and Fish, and as a result of over forty years experience in this highly specialized business, we can give you quality products that are unsurpassed, and that are sure to more than satisfy you.

Lakeview Aquatic Products go to every State in the Union. Hence do not hesitate to order our Goldfish or Water Lilies though you live a thousand miles or more from Cincinnati. We have unexcelled shipping facilities



from our farms, and from our new Cincinnati Railway Terminal. Here your order will have the attention of experienced specialists. With careful packing, efficient service, and dependable transportation, you can be quite sure of safe delivery. (For business terms see inside rear cover.)

We invite you to visit us in Cincinnati. The sketch below shows the location of our main farm in MT. AIRY, a suburb of Cincinnati. We operate one of the very few real farms within the Corporate limits of the famous city of Cincinnati, and we carry one of the most complete assortments of Water Garden Supplies in the United States.

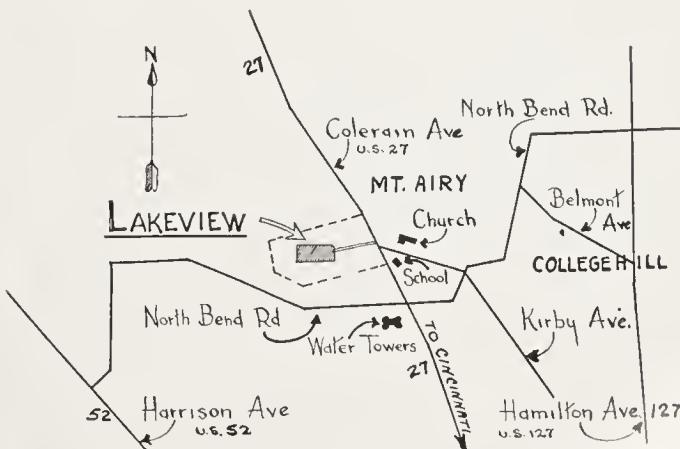
To Our Customers and Friends:

With this 1935 Edition of "THE GOLDFISH POOL" we at LAKEVIEW greet our hundreds of Customers and Friends throughout the United States, and we wish to express our appreciation for your valued patronage. We list many very attractive and inexpensive items and we suggest that you place your orders as early as you can, so that shipments may be reserved and made at the proper time.

Water Gardening is one of the most wholesome hobbies of our day and we are happy to assist in its development. If we can help you in any way, please feel free to visit our farm or to write us.

Sincerely yours,

R. C. Dolle



This sketch shows location of our main farm in MT. AIRY, CINCINNATI, OHIO. Easily accessible from all points. VISITING HOURS: Daily, 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Saturdays, same hours, except in July and August, to 4:00 P.M. SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS FROM MARCH 15 TO JUNE 30, 8:00 A.M. TO 5:00 P.M. OTHER SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS, 10:00 A.M. TO 12:00 NOON. (Note: Street address is 5579 Colerain Ave.)

Our World's Fair Display Pool was Admired by Thousands

Win Your Garden Club Prize with a Century of Progress Collection.



This picture shows our 40-foot Formal Brick Pool in the garden of the Super Safe Brick House in the famous Modern Homes Group at the Century of Progress, Chicago World's Fair. It was visited and admired by more people than any other pool at the Fair. (Instructions for building this type of pool may be had on request).

LAKEVIEW PONDS was an official exhibitor in the Modern Homes Group at the Century of Progress World's Fair in 1933 and 1934. Our magnificent Formal Pool was admired by OVER SIX MILLION visitors. It was photographed thousands of times.

We now offer specimens of the same varieties of Goldfish, Water Lilies and Aquatic Plants which we exhibited in this pool. In honor of the Fair we call them our "Century of Progress Collections". We have divided our exhibit into four collections so that owners of small or medium-sized pools can now secure a part of our memorable exhibit.

CENTURY OF PROGRESS GOLDFISH COLLECTION No. GC6

Thirty-six assorted Goldfish of seven species, with two or more of each of the kinds we exhibited at the Century of Progress Chicago World's Fair. All choice medium sized fish (4-5"). These fish make a beautiful assortment for any size pool, and can produce many babies each year.

10 Selected Common Goldfish, 4-5".
6 Choice Comets, 4-5".
6 Choice Shubunkins, 4-5".
2 Choice Nymphs, 4-5".
6 Choice Japanese Fantails, 4-5".
2 Choice Calico Fantails, 4".
4 Choice Chinese Moors, 4".
6 Tadpoles, 6 Black Ramshorn Snails,
6 Japanese Snails, 6 Water Hyacinths, 2 Shipping Cans.
36 Fish, 18 Scavengers, 6 Water Hyacinths—Total, 60 items (Value, \$13.40).

Special Collection price F.O.B. Cincinnati. Shipment by Express, \$9.45.

CENTURY OF PROGRESS WATER LILY COLLECTION No. LC5

This collection consists of one of each variety of the Water Lilies used in our Display Pool at the Century of Progress.

HARDY LILIES

Gladstone (White)
James Brydon (Red)
Chromatella (Gold)
Commanche (Apricot)

TROPICAL LILIES

Juno, Night Blooming (White)
Frank Trelease, Night Blooming (Red)
Mrs. Pring (White)
Blue Beauty (Blue)

Collection No. LC5,
Prepaid in U. S. \$10.95

NOTE—These Hardy Lilies and Tropical Lilies may be had in separate collections as follows:

4 Hardy Lilies as above.

Collection No. LC6,
Postpaid in U. S. \$5.75

4 Tropical Lilies as above.

Collection No. TLC4,
Prepaid in U. S. \$5.95

CENTURY OF PROGRESS AQUATIC PLANT COLLECTION No. PC4

This choice group of pool plants includes specimens of all the varieties of water plants (except Water Lilies) used in our display pool at Chicago. The collection consists of 36 choice plants, enough for a medium or large pool.

3 Water Cannas, 3 Umbrella Palms,
6 Assorted Bog Plants, 3 Bunches of
Parrot Feather, 6 Water Poppies, 2
Water Lettuce, 1 Creeping Water Hyacinth,
12 Floating Water Hyacinths.
(Value, \$6.30.)

Special Collection No. PC4,
Postpaid in U. S. \$4.75

Rock Garden Plants

MANY Goldfish Pools are built as a part of, or in conjunction with a Rock Garden, and indeed these two forms of Gardening do blend most harmoniously in certain settings. We offer some of the best species of small hardy plants suitable for growing among rocks, in a rock garden, or around the edge of your pool.

7 ASSORTED ROCK PLANTS,
Our Selection \$1.00

Collections of Rock Garden Plants

2 each of 7 kinds of Rock Plants (Tagged). Our selection.	\$2.10
Collection No. R1..... Postpaid in U. S.	
2 each of 14 kinds of Rock Plants (Tagged). Our selection.	\$3.85
Collection No. R2..... Postpaid in U. S.	
50 assorted Rock Plants in 15 or more varieties (Tagged). Our Selection.	\$6.50
Collection No. R3..... Postpaid in U. S.	



This photograph shows a beautiful Pool well planted with lovely Water Lilies and built in a most charming Natural setting. The high ground to the right has been converted into a very fine Rock Garden. Gardening such as this wins the praise of all visitors and we congratulate the owners, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Myers, of Boone, Iowa, on their splendid accomplishment.

Always—"The Most Interesting Spot in The Garden!" . . .

Here are a Few Interesting Photographs Sent by Our Customers

OF ALL the forms of Gardening, the growing of Goldfish and Water Lilies right in your own pool, is the most fascinating relaxation, and can easily be the most successful.

Water Gardening is now more popular than ever before, for no longer is it an expensive hobby. If you haven't a pool, plan now to build one. And if you already have a Water Garden, beautify it with some of our Gorgeous Goldfish and lovely Water Lilies. Really, the care of a pool is very easy.

Every member of the family will enjoy a Goldfish Pool. Men have always held any form of "Fishing" as their especial province, and in many families the pool is the husband's main interest in the garden. However, their wives love the pool, too, and it would be hard for us to answer whether more men or women indulge in this stimulating hobby. Older members of the family love to sit by the pool and watch the fish, and to feed them occasionally. And when Junior is around Grandpa has a dozen interesting questions which must be answered!

From your Goldfish Pool you will absorb the restfulness of the quiet water. Whenever you care to investigate it, a new world of life will unfold. Indeed, you will then agree with us, that your pool is "the most interesting spot in the garden."

Send Us a Picture!

If you have enjoyed seeing the pictures in this catalog and have one of your own pool, send it to us. For every picture which we can use in our Catalog, or other advertising, we issue a credit slip for \$3.00, which may be applied to the cost of any items we list.



This very attractive Informal Pool is a favorite spot in the garden of Mr. Wainwright A. Bolton of Cheviot, a suburb of Cincinnati. The miniature Old Mill with its paddle wheel, is turned by the overflow from the pool. Lakeview Water Lilies are in the foreground, three stately and distinctive plants of "Variegated Flag" near the rock, and Water Hyacinths in the background.



Mr. Ernest Schultz, of Janesville, Wisconsin, takes for his inspiration a famous lighthouse and has built his pool to resemble the rivers and a Great Lake o'er which the friendly ray of the light shines forth at night. Running water flows down from a concealed faucet in the rocky "cliff."



This little Miss is pouring water in her Daddy's pool way up at beautiful Malone, New York. Her Daddy is Mr. H. L. McEntire, an oil man, and all will go well in his pool so long as the young lady uses—just water!



From Sedalia, Indiana, Mrs. R. O. Bell sends us these two lovely pictures of herself, her children, her splendid pool, and a view of the farm in the background. We congratulate her on all scores! Here is a proof that modern farm life can have all the joys of the city—and more!



This is a perfectly kept Formal Pool in a lovely setting. It was designed by Mr. E. R. Hern, a prominent Electrical Engineer, for his home in Charleston, W. Va. Mr. Hern has some of our finest Goldfish, and, being a Chemist, his fish now enjoy filtered water, electrically circulated. The pool is also illuminated by underwater lights at night.

Building a Goldfish Pool is Real Fun!

By Following These Suggestions You Will
Have a Pool to be Proud of!

BEFORE building a pool, certain questions in your mind should be answered. You will want to decide **WHAT KIND OF POOL** you would like, what **SIZE** it shall be, and **WHERE** to put it. May we suggest if you have not decided what kind of pool to build, that you will be aided by a careful study of the various pictures in this Catalog.

There are, in general, two kinds of pools. The **Formal**, which includes all the geometrical shapes such as round, square, rectangular, etc., and the **Informal** or irregularly shaped pools, which lend themselves very well to a naturalistic background, or a rock garden effect. Both types are equally popular and offer equal possibilities for decorative effect.

As for size, the space available, the amount of investment, the number of lilies wanted, etc., should be considered. In general, a water surface of 10 x 7 feet (70 square feet) would be considered a good medium sized pool. This would easily accommodate a collection of 6 to 8 water lilies, some lotus, bog plants, floating plants, and a nice assortment of fish. Also it would not be very expensive to build, especially if the work is done by the owner as a spare-time occupation.

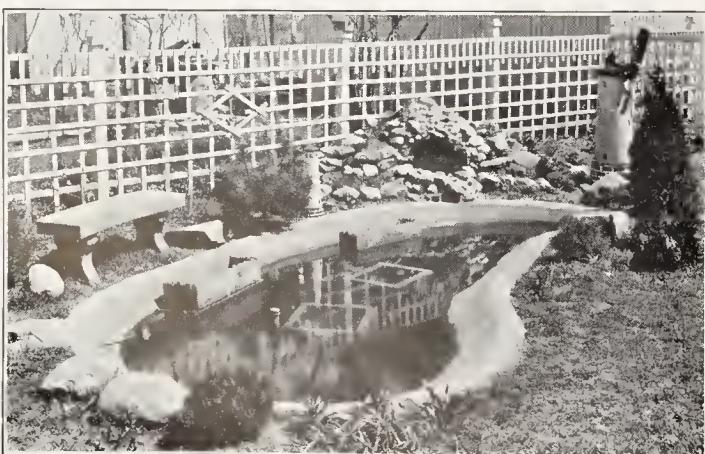
In discussing the location, consider the availability of sunlight, as water lilies must have quite a bit of sun to bloom profusely. However, the shadow from a nearby tree or building, which may fall over the pool on hot summer afternoons, will not be unwelcome; especially to the fish, as this may keep the pool from becoming too hot for the comfort of Goldfish in July and August. However, we would rather have more sunlight than not enough.

INFORMAL POOLS

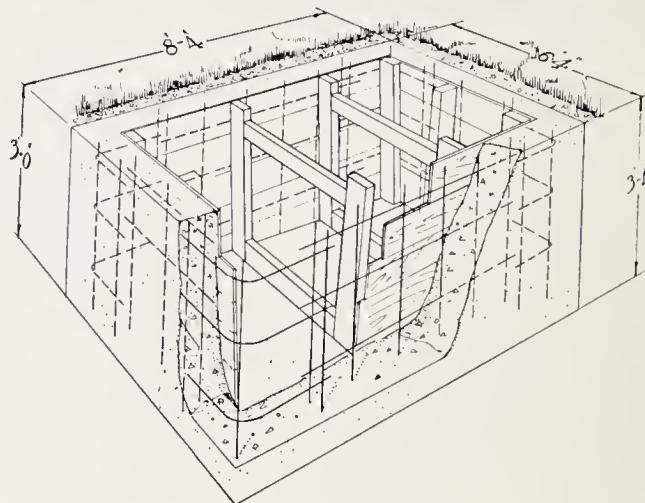
An attractive informal pool of any size may be built without forms by simply hollowing out the chosen space to the desired shape. When the ground is prepared, the sides trimmed to a slope of approximately 35 to 45 degrees, and the filled-in spots rammed hard, you are ready for the reinforcing wire. For this purpose the $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch deformed steel rods laid in 12-inch squares will be best for large pools, but farm fencing of No. 9 to No. 12 gauge wire, in mesh not over 6 inches each way, will be easier to lay and prove very satisfactory. Reinforcing is necessary in concrete pools and your work may be for nothing if it is omitted, as the bottom or sides may then leak hopelessly through cracks.

Even steel or wire may not be an absolute preventive of cracks, but should a crack develop in a reinforced surface, the pieces will hold tightly together and the crack may be made watertight by cleaning the surface, drying thoroughly and pouring in melted roofing tar. Another good method is to chip away a little concrete on both sides of crack, dampen with water, then tamp in a nearly dry mixture of 1 part cement to 2 parts fine sand. This can then be painted over with a cement and water paste, and the pool will be as good as ever. When wire fencing is used, allow it to overlap 6 inches at the joints, and when pouring, raise or move it so it will be in the middle of the concrete surface. We recommend 4 to 6 inches of concrete for informal pools, believing that the extra thickness may save you a great deal of trouble in the long run. An overflow and drain like the one shown on Page 5 should be provided—however, this can be omitted if the water is to be syphoned off. Rock decorations will add to the natural appearance.

If Goldfish are to be wintered in an informal pool, it must have an area of at least 4 feet diameter, having a depth of at least 30 inches from top of pool, so as to allow 24 inches of water during the winter.



This photograph shows a well-made informal pool just ready for planting. Notice the submerged lily boxes and the two long boxes for planting shallow water plants. (See also Page 25.)



This sectional drawing shows the construction of a small formal pool of 7 x 5 feet surface with side walls 8 inches thick. A better size is 7 x 10 feet inside water surface. (See text below.)

FORMAL POOLS

Of all the formal types of pools, the rectangular shape, about 7 x 10 feet or 8 x 12 feet is the most popular, and very easy to make. In firm ground it is sometimes possible to dig a narrow trench (6 to 8 inches wide) to the required depth and to pour the walls without forms or with low forms for the top part, if walls are to extend above the ground level. When this method is followed, the reinforcing wire mesh (Farm Fencing is very good) is now put into the trench and concrete poured. Then after two days the center can be dug out and the bottom poured, being careful to get a good joint later when applying the smooth coat with brush and trowel.

PLACING THE FORMS—If forms are to be used (see above), usually the inner forms only are needed, and the whole pool can be dug out at one time. Be careful not to cave in the sides while placing forms, and place forms to set up six inches to allow room for the bottom, so that when the bottom is poured it will knit well with the side walls. For the same reason, try to pour the whole pool in one operation. Reinforcing wire must be used to get a strong leak-proof pool. Farm fencing of No. 9 to No. 12 gauge wire with mesh 3 to 6 inches apart will be very satisfactory and should be kept near the center of the walls and bottom, *i.e.*, in the center of the concrete when poured. We recommend 6 inches of concrete for sides and bottom of this type pool.

The slope shown on cut on Page 25 is desirable, but not necessary. (See winter care of pools, Page 25.) A drain should be provided before the concrete is poured; however, this can be omitted if you care to save the expense (a few dollars) and wish to syphon with a hose when draining the pool. Nevertheless, a drain is a big convenience, even if the pipe is laid only a few feet beyond the pool, as the water will seep out when drain pipe is opened. (And perhaps later on you will want to continue the drain to lower ground.)

MIXING THE CONCRETE—In mixing the concrete, use a 1-2-3 mix. One sack of cement to 2 cubic feet of sharp clean sand, and three cubic feet of gravel or stone not over $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch in size, will give you a good job. Have all ground well tamped before pouring. Use a fairly wet mixture, and puddle it well, using a flat board to "spade" it into the sides around the wire mesh. Also wet the forms with a hose before pouring.

When pouring on a hot, dry day, protect the cement by scattering wet hay, or cover with wet burlap sacks. Sprinkle very lightly once or twice while it is setting. The forms can be removed after a few days, rough spots rubbed down and a wet coat of one part fine sand and one part cement applied with a whitewash brush. NOTE: WATER-PROOF Portland Cement is now available nearly everywhere at slight extra cost. This will give a leak-proof pool.

CAUTION—A new pool must be filled with water and allowed to stand for a few days, then rinse out thoroughly and drain. Refill immediately and allow the water to stand another week, then drain again. This will remove the alkali in new cement, which would be very injurious to fish or plants. Repeat this draining a third time in another week, as it will then be in still better shape for the fish. No salt or other chemical is needed to condition a pool, but keep it filled to the brim while curing it.

Building a Natural Pond—(See Page 3)

Where a small hollow with a natural watershed is available, it may be dammed up by building a clay dam. This is done by first removing the surface soil and muck, down to hard clay and then building a clay dam with top at least 4 feet wide and a slope of not over 45 degrees. A valve may be provided for draining, also an overflow. Usually no concrete is needed to make such a pond watertight. Further details may be had on request.

The Tub Garden

MANY Garden Lovers with limited facilities have solved their problem of *what kind of a pool to build* by creating an attractive and inexpensive small Tub Garden. A wooden tub or half-barrel well cleaned, or a watering trough, a tank or even an old bath tub from a junk yard have been used for this purpose with delightful results, as shown by the pictures on this page.

When sunk in the ground, filled with 6 to 10 inches of soil and planted with a water lily and other aquatics these receptacles make a comfortable home for some Goldfish and attractive water plants. They will afford much interest and will beautify any spot. Tub gardens can be made on a roof, a balcony, in a small garden or in a back yard. If you pick a spot that gets sunshine part of the day you will be delighted with the results and need only add water as it evaporates so as to maintain the proper level.



Frequently two or three tubs are grouped together and where there is room for this some very charming effects can be secured. If more permanency is desired, a large clay sewer pipe 24 to 30 inches in diameter with a concrete bottom, will make a satisfactory receptacle.

This photograph at the left shows the remarkable plant growth achieved by Mr. Geo. A. Hoffman, of St. Louis, Mo., in his Tub Garden. His water garden consists of a large square tank in the center and a tub on each of two sides. The plants shown were purchased from us and are Water Lilies, Water Poppies, Parrot Feather, Umbrella Palms and Pickerel Plants. He says, "The picture shows how your plants have grown over the Summer. They are strong and healthy and surely do bloom." Photographed Sept. 6, 1934.

Plants and Other Items for Tub Gardens

In order to assist you to select suitable plants, fish and scavengers for small tub gardens or pools, we list some here. Each item is fully described and priced on the page designated.

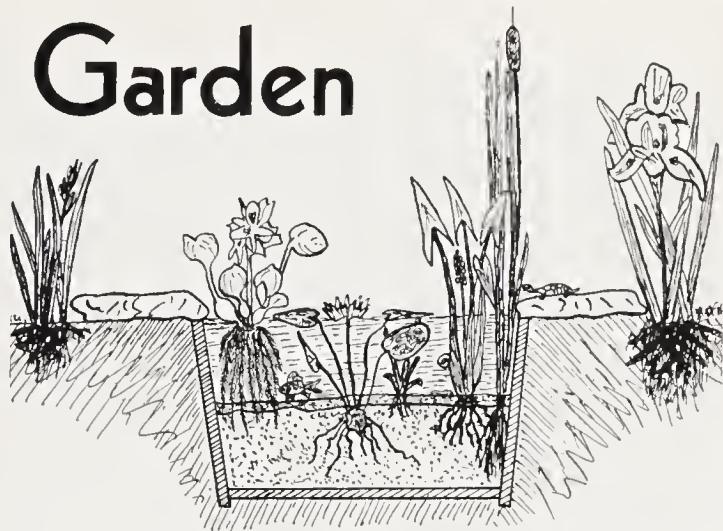
WATER LILIES—*Odorata*, *Odorata Minor*, *Mexicana*, *Mary*, *Helen Fowler*, *Pink Opal*, Page 8. *Aurora*, *Paul Hariot*, *Gloriosa*, Page 9. *Blue Beauty*, *Dauben*, *Mrs. Pring*, *Mrs. Ward* (use 5" pot only), Page 10. *Frank Trelease* (use 5" pot), Page 11.

GOLDFISH—Use any Goldfish, size 2 to 3" or 3 to 4", listed on pages 14 and 15, but place only 6 fish in a 24" tub.

Caution: Allow new tubs to soak filled with water and plants only for about five days. Drain off this first water, fill with fresh water, and then introduce the goldfish. This will remove most of the soluble impurities in new wood which might be harmful to fish.

AQUATIC PLANTS—Any of the plants listed on pages 16, 17 or 18, except creeping Water Hyacinth and Primrose Creeper, page 18 (which need more room), will make satisfactory Tub Garden Plants. By all means use 1 or 2 floating Water Hyacinths (10c each), described on page 17. Water Poppy and Parrot Feather are also specially recommended, as well as Water Canna.

SCAVENGERS—Any of the scavengers listed on page 19 can be used. Japanese Snails, Black Ramshorn Snails and Tadpoles are specially recommended.



This is a sectional drawing of a Tub Garden showing one of our White Cedar Tubs sunk in the ground. Left to right the items shown are: Iris, Water Hyacinth, Goldfish, Water Lily, Sagittaria Plant, Indian Arrow Head Plant, Cat Tail, Baby Turtle on rock and Iris. Read below how satisfactory this plan works out and see the photograph taken by Mr. Winter.

TEN WATER LILY FLOWERS RAISED IN A TUB GARDEN

Cincinnati Garden Lover Enthusiastic About His Successful Miniature Water Garden and Proves it With a Picture!

Among the many interesting letters received from our customers perhaps none is more timely than Mr. Winter's letter telling of the enjoyment he and his family had from his very successful Tub Garden which was planned from our drawing and is shown in the photograph below. Mr. Winter writes as follows:

Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 27, 1934.

Mr. R. C. Dolle, Lakeview Ponds, Cincinnati, O.

Dear Sir:

The Catalogue you sent in the Spring has been used quite frequently by me. Like many others who are desirous of having a pool garden I did not have the space, nor care to spend the money necessary for a permanent concrete pool.

In the Tub Garden which was stocked with your plants, I have found the answer to my wish. It has one Aurora Water Lily, a Giant Arrow Head, a Water Hyacinth and two strands of Cat Tail. In the border I have two clumps of Iris. The pool contains five fish, a Chinese Moor, several Shubunkins and Fantails.

The pool has been colorful all Summer and at present THE TENTH BLOOM on the lily is about ready to open. I believe many more people would enjoy the hours of pleasure I have experienced with this small Tub Garden. I would suggest, however, that the Cat Tails be planted in a large flower pot with the bottom hole plugged so the roots are confined, and not allowed to spread over the whole tub.

Yours truly,

EDWIN E. WINTER.



TUB GARDEN COLLECTION

- 1 Dwarf Water Lily, your choice of white, (Odorata Minor); yellow, (Mexicana); pink, (Helen Fowler or Mary); or blue, (Dauben).
- 2 Floating Water Hyacinths
- 4 Aquatic Plants to plant in the tub
- 3 Japanese Live Bearing Snails
- 6 Black Ramshorn Snails
- 6 Assorted Iris to plant next to the tub. (If Iris is not wanted we will add 2 Water Cannas.)

COLLECTION No. XI (without tub)
Price F.O.B. Cincinnati,
shipment by Express.....\$2.85

A 24" WHITE CEDAR TUB which will last a good many years and which is excellent for this use will be shipped F.O.B. Cincinnati. Shipment by Express for \$2.00 each. (Shipping weight, one tub, 15 lbs.)

This photograph shows the very attractive Tub Garden at the home of Mr. Edwin E. Winter of Cincinnati. It was made according to the drawing at the top of this page and is described above.

Colorful Hardy Water Lilies Will Beautify

(*Genus Nymphaea*)



"ATTRACTION"
Finest Red Hardy Water Lily

WHITE

ODORATA—A native American Water Lily. It is a vigorous, prolific grower and has especial merit in outdoor ponds. Being the most inexpensive of lilies, it is a good variety to experiment with or to plant where quantity is needed for effect. Flowers are pure white and quite attractive.

30c each.

ODORATA MINOR—The dwarf native white water lily, similar to Odorata, but small. Very dainty and suitable for tubs and small pools.

75c each.

GLADSTONE—This is one of the finest pure white lilies. It bears an abundance of dazzling white flowers, 6" to 8" in size, having broad petals and yellow stamens. It is a very strong grower.

\$1.25 each.

MARLIAC WHITE (Albida)—A very desirable white lily. The stamens are light yellow, sepals touched with pink, blooms continually through the season. Leaves are light green on top, dark red underneath while young. Beautifies any pool. (Shown in color front cover.)

\$1.00 each.

GONNERE—A new, free blooming variety characterized by large snow-white flowers with such a wealth of petals that the lily resembles a giant snowball. Stamens light yellow. Leaves light green.

\$2.00 each.

YELLOW

MEXICANA—This is a very hardy lily in our latitude. It will survive periods of drought and even actual freezing of the pond bottom will not exterminate this variety, though it will seriously retard its growth for a season. Propagation is by long runners, and the plants are of vigorous habits. Flowers are a beautiful light yellow, size about 3" to 4". Leaves are dark green, with dark red blotched under surface.

50c each.

CHROMATELLA—This is considered one of the finest hardy yellow water lilies that is grown. Canary yellow petals, deep yellow stamens and beautiful mottled green and brown leaves. A prolific bloomer until frost. (Shown in color front cover).

\$1.00 each.

SUNRISE—An enormous and very fine yellow of recent introduction. As its name suggests, Sunrise is an early bird among the water lilies and opens its large Chrysanthemum shaped flowers early in the morning. Petals are long, narrow and crinkly, leaves very oval with wavy edges colored dark green above and red flecked with dark red brown below. This is an aristocrat of Hardies. (Shown in color rear cover).

\$2.00 each.

ONE or more specimens of the Hardy Water Lilies should be in every pool. Fish and plants belong together and each profits by the other's presence. Lily leaves shade the Goldfish on hot Summer days, and the fish in turn reciprocate by eating up the bugs as rain (or your hose) washes them from the surface of the leaves. Water Lilies will adjust themselves to small changes in water level. If their general requirements of rich soil, shallow water and sunny location are met, very little attention will be necessary thereafter. (See detailed instructions for care and planting of lilies, Page 25.)

The varieties we list here are quite hardy and well adapted for pools or ponds. They begin to flower very early in the season. In our vicinity blooms begin to appear in April and continue steadily until October. All lilies properly tagged when shipped.

PINK

W. B. SHAW—A magnificent strong growing fragrant lily of a rich, clear, rose pink color which blooms continually. (Darker pink than Odorata Rosea.)

\$1.00 each.

MARY—A small pink lily to be used in small pools and tub gardens. Very dainty and well liked for small places. \$1.00 each.

ODORATA ROSEA—A vigorous fragrant lily native to Cape Cod. Flowers are 5 to 6 inches across and a delicate pink color.

\$1.00 each.

TUBEROSA ROSEA—An extremely vigorous variety producing many lovely shell pink flowers about 5 inches in diameter. It does well in natural ponds as well as in pools.

\$1.00 each.

HELEN FOWLER—A freely flowering deep pink lily, bearing flowers on a stiff stem above water. It is the best hardy pink lily for cut flowers and is suited to a small pool or tub, as leaves are not large.

\$1.00 each.

PINK OPAL—A new variety and a small jewel of color. Pink Opal bears deep, rich pink, full, cup-shaped flowers held a little above water. It is good for cutting and well suited for very small pools.

\$1.50 each.

ROSE AREY—A beautiful deep cerise pink, large flowers with pointed petals. One of the choicest pink Hardies grown. Flowers up to 8" across at times. (Shown in color front cover).

\$1.50 each.



ROSE AREY—This photograph taken at "LAKEVIEW" shows the distinctive pointed petals of this choice dark pink hardy lily. It is a beauty.

Every Pool or Pond!

APRICOT

(and Changeable Colors)

AURORA—A changeable color, as its name implies. It varies from amber yellow to red orange and then deep red the third day. It is semi-dwarf in habit and suited for confined pools or tub gardens.

\$1.00 each.

PAUL HARIOT—A very choice lily suited to small spaces bearing an abundance of flowers. The first day they are a light yellow, then change to rose pink and then to a deep copper red. Flowers of different ages present a different appearance. This lily does well nearly anywhere.

\$1.40 each.

COMMANDER—The largest and finest of the changeable hue apricot colored varieties. Vigorous, free flowering and with the unusual habit among hardy lilies of holding its flowers above water.

\$2.00 each.

SIOUX—Flowers are rich coppery yellow with pointed petals similar to Commande. The colors change to a deeper hue as the flowers age. Flowers and center leaves grow slightly above water. A choice free blooming lily somewhat smaller than Commande.

\$1.50 each.

RED

JAMES BRYDON—This is one of the best of the earlier American varieties and still unsurpassed. Flowers are large, cup shaped, full petaled and of brilliant rosy crimson color. Leaves are very ornamental and the plant is vigorous and free flowering.

\$2.50 each.

ATTRACTION—This is one of the Aristocrats among Water Lilies. For several years no lily has been more greatly admired at LAKEVIEW than a group of Attraction lilies which are continually in bloom with gorgeous dark red flowers 6" to 8" in diameter. The dark red of the petals is a stunning background for the striking yellow center and stamens of the flower. The blossoms of "Attraction" are among the finest hardy water lilies used as cut flowers.

\$2.50 each.

CONQUEROR—A very prolific bloomer, bright red color with inside of sepals white. Similar to Attraction, but lighter red.

\$2.50 each.

GLORIOSA—Flowers are dark carmine red, beautifully formed and very fine for cutting, as they will open four or five days when floated in a bowl (as all water lily blossoms should be shown when cut). Flowers are delightfully fragrant and are produced continuously throughout the season. The leaf spread of Gloriosa is smaller than "Attraction," but its flowers nearly as large, so that it is better adapted to smaller spaces than "Attraction."

\$2.50 each.

MONEY-SAVING HARDY WATER LILY COLLECTIONS

"BEGINNERS" COLLECTION No. L1

Odorata, Mexicana, and Helen Fowler. Three hardy lilies, a white, a yellow, and a pink.

Special Price for Collection, Postpaid, \$1.35

"RED AND GOLD" COLLECTION No. L2

ATTRACTION—Choice Hardy Red.

CHROMATELLA—Choice Hardy Yellow.

Special Collection Price, Postpaid, \$3.25

"RED, WHITE AND GOLD" COLLECTION No. L3

ATTRACTION—Choice Hardy Red.

GLADSTONE—Choice Hardy White.

CHROMATELLA—Choice Hardy Yellow.

Special Collection Price, Postpaid, \$4.25

"THE TEN HARDIES" COLLECTION No. L10

Ten Hardy Water Lilies, all different. Includes two lilies from each color group as follows: Odorata, Marliac White, Mexicana, Chromatella, Helen Fowler, Rose Arey, Paul Hariot, Sioux, James Brydon, and Attraction. Each plant tagged so you can arrange your colors as wanted. No substitutes allowed. (Value \$14.45.)

Special Collection Price, Prepaid, \$10.50



PAUL HARIOT—Notice the splendid leafage and the compactness of these two-year-old plants. Photographed at "LAKEVIEW."



JAMES BRYDON—A beautiful dark red Hardy, characterized by its lovely cup-shaped flowers and rounded buds. Leaves are dark red-green. Photographed at "LAKEVIEW."



MEXICANA—An inexpensive medium-sized hardy yellow lily with a remarkably effective method of reproduction by runners. Photographed at "LAKEVIEW."

These Gorgeous Tropical Water Lilies are

Each year this group of magnificent flowers becomes more popular. Garden lovers often strive hard with other plants to receive their reward of only a few flowers. Here what rich rewards await the Water Gardener! These plants are the Aristocrats of the Water Garden; their numerous flowers the most gorgeous of all aquatics, and success always follows, when simple preliminary requirements are fulfilled. (Plant same as Hardy Water Lilies—see Page 25.)

Tropical Water Lilies have been collected from the far corners of the world. A white flower from Mexico, a pink from Africa, a blue from Egypt, and so on. With these beginnings, expert Horticulturists have created gorgeous new varieties just as the many varieties of fine roses were created from the wild roses of nature.

There is no Hardy blue water lily, but there are many blue Tropicals. These are the so-called "Tender" lilies of vivid color. Being natives of the Tropics, they cannot survive frost and winters in our climate, but bloom wonderfully during the Summer. They are supplied AFTER JUNE 1st as potted plants and are best treated as annuals, to be replaced yearly. They bear their flowers on stout stems well above water, are very free flowering, and may be used as cut flowers. (Flowers open and close each day.) They will bloom steadily from the middle of June until frost.

Try at least one Tropical water lily in your pool! Even though you consider it an annual and that it will last but one season, you will be rewarded with many exotic flowers from June until frost!



Missouri Botanical Garden Bulletin

Mrs. Edwards Whitaker. This photograph shows the wealth of gorgeous flowers which are produced by the fine Tropical Water Lilies. Notice also how the flowers stand proudly above the water.

TROPICAL WATER LILY COLLECTIONS

"NATIONAL" COLLECTION No. TL1

Three beautiful Tropical Lilies in our National colors. Consists of Frank Trelease (red); Juno (white), or Mrs. Pring (white); and Mrs. Edwards Whitaker (blue).

Special Collection Price, Postpaid, \$4.80

"GORGEOUS NIGHT" COLLECTION No. TL3

Two modern night bloomers which make a charming couple.

EMILY GRANT HUTCHINGS—Stunning pink.

FRANK TRELEASE—Handsome Red.

Special Collection Price, Postpaid, \$3.20

DAY BLOOMING VARIETIES

(*) Indicates viviparous lilies, meaning those which will propagate from their leaves. (Certain leaves will produce a young plant where stem joins leaf.)

BLUE

BLUE BEAUTY (or Pennsylvania)—This is perhaps the largest selling blue Tropical Water Lily grown. Color, deep blue, blooming during the day—flowers up to 12 inches diameter and many of them.—Yellow stamens and leaves slightly speckled with brown.

\$2.00 each.

MRS. EDWARDS WHITAKER (*Var. gigantea*)—This is the largest flowering day blooming water lily, and where well fertilized and given plenty of room for roots and leaves, will produce flowers over a foot across, and plenty of them. The flowers are a lavender blue which shades into a pale blue as the blossoms age. Leaves are light green, occasionally spotted with dark purple beneath.

\$2.50 each.

DAUBEN (*)—A small light blue day bloomer producing young plants from its leaves. (This method of reproduction is called "Viviparous.") Small enough for tubs or even aquarium use.

\$1.00 each.

PURPLE

AUGUST KOCH (*)—A vigorous lavender day bloomer. A viviparous lily producing a profusion of flowers 7 to 8 inches across, which remain open four to six days.

\$2.00 each.

PANAMA PACIFIC (*)—This is one of the most popular Water Lilies, and well suited to small pools. It is of medium size, very free flowering and can be used for blooming in conservatories during the Winter. Flowers are a wine color at first and turn to deep royal purple. Buds and leaves bronze green. Some leaves will produce young lilies, as the plant is "Viviparous."

\$2.50 each.

WHITE

MRS. GEO. H. PRING—One of the most popular White Tropical day bloomers. Flowers 8 to 10 inches across under favorable conditions, but can be used in small pools, too.

\$1.50 each.

PINK

MRS. C. W. WARD—A very lovely rose pink day bloomer. Vigorous and a prolific bloomer.

\$2.00 each.

GENERAL PERSHING—This lily, named after our famous war general, is considered the finest of all pink Tropical Lilies. The flowers have splendid size and are a pale rose purple in color. They are delightfully fragrant and open early in the morning. Buds are dark green striped with purple. Leaves dark green blotched with pink beneath.

\$2.50 each.



The pool is always the center of interest in a Formal Garden.
This is a particularly fine example.

the Aristocrats of the Water Garden

NIGHT BLOOMING VARIETIES

*"Come into the garden, Maud,
For the black bat, night, has flown,
Come into the garden, Maud,
I am here at the gate, alone . . .*

*I said to the lily "There is but one
With whom she has heart to be gay.
When will the dancers leave her alone?
She is weary of dance and play."*

—Alfred, Lord Tennyson.

YES, come into your garden! Come even at dawn, but come to the pool! Come, see the night blooming lilies! They open at dusk each evening, and through the whole night, and early morning, lift their immaculate heads in full bloom, high above the surface waters of life. Can any real garden lover forego the lure of the night blooming water lily?

Night blooming Tropical Water Lilies come in three shades; white, pink, and red. They are just as easy to grow as their day blooming cousins. The only difference being the time they have chosen to bloom;—like many young maids,—these flowers sleep during the day, to bloom gayly at night!

WHITE

JUNO—This is a beautiful hybrid developed from the Egyptian White Lotus Lily. Flowers are 8 to 12" with broad, wide-open petals exposing a mass of yellow stamens. **JUNO** is a NIGHT BLOOMER. Its flowers open in the evening and remain open until morning.

\$2.00 each.

PINK

EMILY GRANT HUTCHINGS—This is a large flowered new pink night blooming lily. The flowers are cup-shaped, of an Amaranth pink color. Leaves small brownish green. One of the choicest night bloomers.

\$2.00 each.

OMARANA—A very popular rosy red night bloomer with a faint white stripe through the center of the petals. Stamens deep orange, leaves fluted and bronze green.

\$1.50 each.

RED

FRANK TRELEASE—A beautiful dark red night blooming lily. Flowers are a brilliant dark crimson 8 to 10" in diameter. Stamens are a dark mahogany color. Leaves dark red-green on top, greenish underneath.

\$1.50 each.

PLEASE NOTE:—Tropical Water Lilies are grown in Greenhouses in heated tanks. They cannot be shipped before June 1st because they need warm water to grow in and would be greatly stunted by planting in cold water (under 68 degrees temperature). Pools need not be drained to plant these lilies in boxes. (See note on planting lilies, Page 25.) On special request we can ship to Southern States about May 15th.



An unforgettable spot in one of Cincinnati's finest gardens. The Tropical Lily completes a lovely picture.



Juno in bloom at twilight. The soft smooth texture of the petals is as remarkable as the beauty is striking.



Frank Trelease is a gorgeous night bloomer. This is one plant photographed at "Lakeview." It is a sturdy lily and a continuous bloomer.

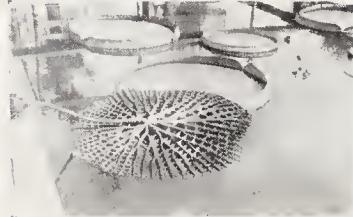
GIGANTIC Victoria Regia (V. Cruziana)

The Most Amazing Water Lily in the World

VICTORIA REGIA is probably the largest fresh water plant in the world, and certainly the most spectacular. These amazing Water Lilies are natives of South America, where they are found from British Guiana all the way down to Argentina.



These interesting photographs were taken at "LAKEVIEW." Above is shown one plant with leaves over four feet in diameter. Below, the first cut shows the remarkable growth from an eight-inch flower pot in June, to a leaf in September. The second cut shows our Dicky using the leaf as a boat. The third cut shows the remarkable under-trussing of the leaf, and the fourth cut shows one leaf held up for the camera.



The Victoria Lily was named in 1827 after Queen Victoria, and the largest native plant ever recorded had leaves measuring six feet five inches in diameter. Show plants have been produced in the United States with even larger leaves, and it is quite easy to grow plants with leaves the size of those we show in the pictures. (Over four feet diameter.)

Victorias are annuals up North. They are started from seeds in Greenhouses, in tanks heated to 75 degrees. The plants have developed by June into fairly large size, needing an eight-inch pot, as shown below. They may be safely planted outside early in June and should be given a box of good soil 3 to 4 feet square, by one foot deep. The crown of Victoria should be planted only 6 inches below the water. They are very showy, and grow rapidly in large pools, or lakes where the water level is constant, and where plants are protected from strong winds.

A water surface ranging from 12 by 12 feet to 20 by 20 feet should be set aside for one plant. Spaces less than 12 feet square may be used, but plants should then be given a 2-foot square box, so the leaves will not grow too large. The plants can be dwarfed by giving them smaller boxes. Victorias bloom frequently during August and September. The flowers are very fragrant, ranging in size from 8 to 15 inches diameter. They open at dusk, as the plant is a night bloomer. The first day the flower is snowy white, the second day pinkish, and then the shade darkens, the petals fall off, and the stem turns down into the water to produce its large seed pod.

Victoria leaves are covered with sharp spines as a protection from natural enemies. The underside of the leaf is perfectly trussed by fibrous "girders and joists" formed to support the enormous leaves. (See third cut below.) Victorias are one of the greatest wonders of Nature and should be more widely used. (We have a limited quantity of plants available in June and July. Orders should be placed at once.)

Plants, each, \$8.00 to \$10.00.

Some Interesting Collections

J. A. Brigel Goldfish Collection No. G4

Twelve choice large Breeding Fish which will add color and beauty to any of the larger sized pools. These fish are larger and finer than most people have ever seen in a pool, and we have named this collection after the founder of LAKEVIEW, who was a pioneer breeder of Fancy Goldfish.

Consists of the following Fish:

1 Pr. Giant Silver Fish, 10" 1 Pr. Large Shubunkins, 8-10"
1 Pr. Giant Comets, 10-12" 1 Pr. Giant Fantails, 6-8"
1 Pr. Young Giants, 7-9" 1 Pr. Black Chinese Moors, 5-6"

Six pairs of the finest and largest Goldfish obtainable for a pool; at the lowest price ever quoted. (Available only in March, April and May).

SPECIAL COLLECTION PRICE, \$23.50
F.O.B. Cincinnati
Shipment by Express. Large can to be returned.

Lakeview Specimen Collection No. G5

Seven pairs of real SPECIMEN Goldfish, all different, and all choice young breeding fish, two to three years old, ranging in size from 4 to 6 inches. A special Assortment to please the Fancier. Includes a pair of Comets, Nymphs, Japanese Fantails, Calico Fantails, Calico Telescopes, Chinese Moors, and Shubunkins. Also 10 Tadpoles, 10 Black Ramshorn Snails, 6 Japanese Snails, and 6 Water Hyacinths are included in this Collection. (Value, \$9.40.)

SPECIAL COLLECTION PRICE, \$7.90
F.O.B. Cincinnati
Including shipping cans.

The "Foursome" Water Lily Collection No. L4

Here is a gay group of Hardies made for the out-of-doors. They would look mighty fine in the lake at the club. (Why not ask the Committee to order them?)—Yes, they're O.K. for a pool.

Paul Hariot—Very popular; a changeable color.
Rose Arey—Gorgeous deep pink.

James Brydon—Dark red flowers, red leaves.

Helen Fowler—Dainty pink, good for cutting.

SPECIAL COLLECTION No. L4— \$5.20
Postpaid in U. S.



If interested in purchasing Cut Water Lily Flowers during June, July, August, or September, they are available at from \$1.00 to \$1.75 per dozen; Postpaid. Specify colors wanted.

"SUPREME" WATER LILY COLLECTION No. TL5

Three of the finest Tropical Water Lilies grown. Profuse bloomers with flowers adaptable to cutting.

General Pershing, Choice pink Day Bloomer.

Blue Beauty, Most popular blue Water Lily.

Frank Trelease, Gorgeous, red Night Bloomer.

COLLECTION No. TL5—

Prepaid in the U. S. \$4.85

Here is an exceedingly attractive flower arrangement made at Lakeview using Hardy Water Lilies and leaves of the Water Canna. When used as cut flowers, all Hardies, and the Day Blooming Tropical Water Lilies, open in the morning and close about sunset as they do in a pool. The Night Blooming Tropical Water Lilies are truly magnificent in a vase at night. They close tightly next morning, but open again the following evening, and will last for three or four days. All the Tropical Lilies we list may be used as cut flowers. Of the Hardies, we especially recommend Attraction, Gloriosa, Comanche, Helen Fowler, W. B. Shaw and Gladstone. The two collections listed below contain Water Lilies specially adapted for cut flower arrangements in vases or floating in low bowls.

"TRIAD" WATER LILY COLLECTION No. L12

Three of the best Hardy Water Lilies grown. Profuse bloomers with flowers adaptable for cutting.

Attraction, Finest red (Day Bloomer).

Comanche, Finest apricot (Day Bloomer).

Helen Fowler, Choice pink (Day Bloomer).

COLLECTION No. L12—

Postpaid in U. S. \$3.25

The Sacred Lotus

(See Note Below)

WE have all heard of the Sacred Lotus of the ancient Egyptians. Today this plant is available exactly as it grew four thousand years ago. To those who have not seen this fascinating plant, our description of its handsome shieldlike leaves, its gorgeous flowers, its large and unusual seed pod, will be the more interesting when told that the Lotus is a vigorous grower as soon as it becomes established. The plants are hardy and grow under the same conditions as the hardy water lilies. They are admirably suited for planting in a sunken tub or half-barrel filled up to four inches of the top with rich soil. It will only be necessary to keep adding water as it evaporates. The leaves and flowers are borne on long stems high above water so that they will form a beautiful center or corner decoration for a pool. In planting the Lotus, care should be taken not to break the growing point from tubers, therefore press into the soil gently, cover with a small flat stone and restrict them to a given area if planted in an open pond so as to prevent choking out other plants.

EGYPTIAN LOTUS (*Nelumbium Speciosum*)

The true Lotus of the ancient Egyptians. It has immense fragrant pink flowers and is hardy.

Tubers, \$1.50 each.

Potted plants, \$2.50 each.

Delivery charges paid in U. S.

AMERICAN LOTUS (*Nelumbium Lutea*)

This is a superb variety with large yellow flowers attaining a size of 8 to 10 inches in diameter. It is sometimes known as "Water Chinquapin" in some of our Western and Southern States where it is native.

Tubers, \$1.50 each.

Potted plants, \$2.50 each.

Delivery charges paid in U. S.



NELUMBINUM OR LOTUS



This picture taken at "LAKEVIEW" shows how the Lotus leaves stand high above water. Look carefully and you will see the Lotus buds and a big flower among the Cattails in the background.



A perfect example of an Informal Pool. Estate of Dr. H. P. Fisher, Philadelphia.

Could you imagine a more lovely garden scene than this? Yes—it is a concrete pool constructed in a natural hollow. The use of rocks and well-chosen shrubbery for planting around the pool completes the natural effect. Notice the Water Lilies, Cattails and Water Hyacinths in the pool.

PLEASE NOTE: Lotus is supplied as a tuber until June 1st only. Later in the Spring the plants have grown too much to be moved safely without their soil, and are then furnished as potted plants, which makes them more expensive, but easier to grow when planted. Plant the tubers about three inches under the soil in a horizontal position with the growing tip just exposed. (Do not break tip off.) Cover tuber with earth and place a small flat stone over it (but not on growing point) to hold it down until the roots take hold. After June 1st Lotus is supplied as a potted plant only.



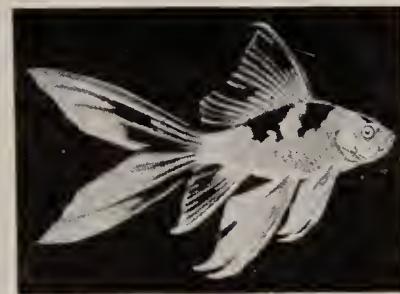
Nile Garden Collection COLLECTION No. X2

One Egyptian Lotus, two Egyptian Paper Plants (Papyrus), six Water Hyacinths, six Water Poppies. (Value, \$3.70).

Special Collection Price, Postpaid, \$2.75

MIXED LOTUS—Our selection. Pink or Yellow. Strong Tuber, First Class—Each, \$1.25, Postpaid.

Beautiful Hardy Goldfish for Aquariums and Outdoor Pools are Cheaper Than Ever Before!



COMETS

The Comet is an American variety which was developed from the Common Goldfish, but it is characterized by a thin graceful body and long single tail. It is very quick in its movements and a splendid fish for pools. Colors are red and white, orange and black, all red, all gold, or all white. Mixed colors are given as they come.

2½ to 3 inches.....	each, 10c—per 100, \$ 6.00
3½ to 4 inches.....	each, 10c—per 100, 8.00
*4 to 5 inches.....	each, 20c—per 100, 15.00
*5 to 6 inches.....	each, 30c—per 100, 25.00

GIANT GOLDFISH (And Young Giants)

Pool owners who want some BIG ones will be delighted with these special offerings of Giant Goldfish. All large fish must be ordered early, as they are hard to ship during warm weather. Shipments after May 5th are at risk of purchaser.

*Young Giants, 7 to 9 inches.....	each, \$.75
*Giants, 10 to 12 inches.....	each, 1.50
*Giant Colored Carp. Mottled color, blue, gold, red, white, etc., similar to Shubunkins, but grow much larger and are hardy. NEW! 12 to 14 inches.....	each, \$4.50



CHINESE MOORS

These are the grotesque, but very popular "Goggle Eyes" or "Pop Eyed" Goldfish, commercially known as "Telescopes." Chinese Moors are the only members of the Goldfish family to develop the true "Black Velvet" color, and this color has never been transmitted to any other fish without the Telescope eye. Body and fins are nearly all of the Fantail type, though a few come as the Nymph type. All fish of choice quality. (Extra large specimens, \$2.00 to \$5.00 each.)

2½ inches.....	each, 20c—per 100, \$16.00
2½ to 3 inches.....	each, 20c—per 100, 20.00
*3 to 3½ inches.....	each, 30c
*3½ to 4 inches.....	each, 60c

CHINESE RED TELESCOPES

Same shape and characteristics as the Chinese Moors, but colors are all red, or red and black. Prices same as for Chinese Moors of similar size.

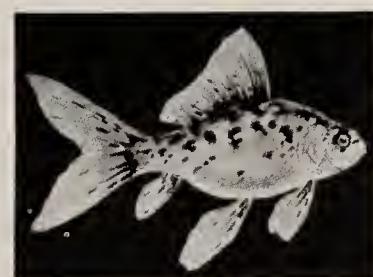
CALICO TELESCOPES

These are similar in structure to the Chinese Moors and Red Telescopes, but come in the "Calico" colors of the Shubunkin. (Extra large fish, \$2.00 to \$5.00 each.)

2½ to 3 inches.....	each, 20c
*3 to 4 inches.....	each, 50c

GOLDFISH and Aquatic Plants go together in Nature; and, in fact, the Goldfish are an essential part of a Water Garden. Not only are these fish a source of interest and pleasure, but they are helpful in maintaining healthy conditions, because they eat up certain destructive bugs, worms, etc., and they are a public benefaction in all pools and ponds, for no mosquito larvae will ever survive in a well-stocked Goldfish Pool!

All our Goldfish are grown out of doors in natural clay bottom ponds. They have spent their entire lives out doors and easily survive the ice and cold of Winter. You can select any of the grades we list with complete assurance that they are strong and healthy fish in the best condition for shipment. (For care of fish, see Pages 24 and 25.)



SHUBUNKINS

These are the attractive mottled or "Calico" fish with single tail. Colors are red, white, blue, lavender, orange, purple, black, at times all on the same fish. Every fish differently marked. Very attractive, sturdy and much sought after for pools and aquariums.

2 to 2½ inches.....	each, 5c—per 100, \$ 5.00
2½ to 3½ inches.....	each, 10c—per 100, 7.00
3½ to 4 inches.....	each, 10c—per 100, 10.00
*4 to 5 inches.....	each, 20c—per 100, 16.00
*5 to 6 inches.....	each, 30c—per 100, 25.00
*6 to 7 inches.....	each, 90c

GOLDFISH COLLECTIONS

All fish for our Special Collections are carefully selected for quality. You will be well pleased with any of our collections. There is no charge for small shipping cans used for special collection orders, but large cans are to be returned as per regular terms.

GOLDFISH POOL COLLECTION No. G1 (For a Small or Medium Pool)

10 Selected Common Goldfish and Comets	(3-4")
10 Fantails	(2½-3")
4 Chinese Moors	(2½-3")
6 Shubunkins	(4-5")
*6 Large Common Goldfish, asst. colors.....	(6")
2 Shipping Cans—No Charge	
36 Choice Goldfish (Value \$6.50), only \$5.00.	

GOLDFISH POOL COLLECTION No. G2 (For a Large Pool)

50 Selected Common Goldfish and Comets	(3-4")
14 Fantails, assorted colors.....	(2½-4")
10 Chinese Moors and Asst. Telescopes	(2½-4")
10 Shubunkins	(3½-4")
*10 Large Common Goldfish, asst. colors.....	(6")
*6 Young Giant Goldfish	(7-9")
100 Choice Goldfish (Value \$18.84).	
Collection No. G2, only \$15.25.	
(Large Shipping Can to be returned.)	

GOLDFISH POOL COLLECTION No. G3

One-half the number of fish in each group of Collection No. G2, as shown above. A nice assortment for a medium sized pool.

50 Choice Goldfish (Value \$9.42).	
Collection No. G3, only \$8.00.	
(Shipping Can to be returned.)	

If you want to raise young fish in your pool, buy your fish in April or early in May, so as to get the most benefit from the Spring spawning season, which lasts from the middle of March to the end of June.

The grades marked (*) are large enough to spawn the first Spring spent in a pool. Others will be large enough to spawn the following Spring. For spawning, be sure to use some Water Hyacinths, the beautiful floating plants seemingly made by Nature for this purpose. (See Page 17.)

NOTE—Sizes are stated in inches and are the overall length of fish from "the tip of the nose to the end of the tail." Where prices are quoted per hundred fish, ten or more will be sold at hundred rate, except where dozen rate is stated. **LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED AS PER TERMS ON PAGE 26.**



COMMON GOLDFISH

These fish are bred from selected strains of the most popular, hardy Common Goldfish. They are the cheapest, toughest, and most prolific of all Goldfish varieties, and are unsurpassed for use in larger pools and ponds. Adults grow to be 12 to 14 inches long when kept in large ponds. They come in assorted colors, including black and gold, red and white, all white. Mixed colors given as they come.

2 to 3 inches.....	each, 5c—per 100, \$ 4.00
3 to 4 inches.....	each, 10c—per 100, 6.00
*4 to 5 inches.....	each, 10c—per 100, 8.00
*5 to 6 inches.....	each, 20c—per 100, 18.00
*6 to 7 inches.....	each, 35c—per 100, 30.00



JAPANESE FANTAILS

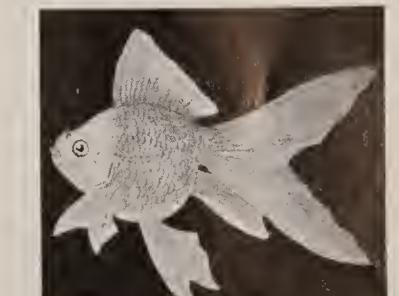
Our Japanese Fantails and other Fancy Fish are known throughout the Wholesale Trade for their very choice quality. These fish are characterized by a deep, plump body and well-developed fins, and a double or "Fan" tail. Colors are all red, all gold, pearl (or white), black and red, pearl and red. Mixed colors are given as they come. (Adults grow to 6 or 7 inches.) (Extra large specimens at \$2.00 to \$4.00 each.)

2 to 2½ inches.....	each, 10c—per 100, \$ 9.00
2½ to 3 inches.....	each, 15c—per 100, 12.00
*3 to 4 inches.....	each, 25c—per 100, 22.00

CALICO FANTAILS

Body structure of these fish is the same as Japanese Fantails, but they have invisible scales and come in the "Calico" colors of the Shubunkin. They are beautiful fish, will grow to 6 or 7 inches in size and are now considered hardy. (Extra large fish, \$2.00 to \$5.00 each.)

2½ to 3 inches.....	each, 25c
*3 to 4 inches.....	each, 60c



JAPANESE NYMPHS

(Choice Specimens Only)

These fish have the deep bodies of the Japanese Fantails with a single tail. Choice specimens are highly prized by fanciers, and come in the same colors as Japanese Fantails.

3 inches.....	each, 10c—per 100, \$ 8.00
*3 to 4 inches.....	each, 25c—per 100, 20.00
*4 to 5 inches.....	each, 35c—per 100, 30.00

UNCOLORED GOLDFISH

(Silver Fish, Live Bait)

Uncolored Goldfish are extensively used as live bait for fishing, and some mighty fine catches are made with them. They are easy to transport, as they are much tougher than creek minnows.

Another use for these fish is for Mosquito Control. For this purpose they are the cheapest natural remedy we know of. We have a limited quantity available in Spring, during March and April and during the Fall and Winter from November 1st to March. (Other months by special arrangement only.)

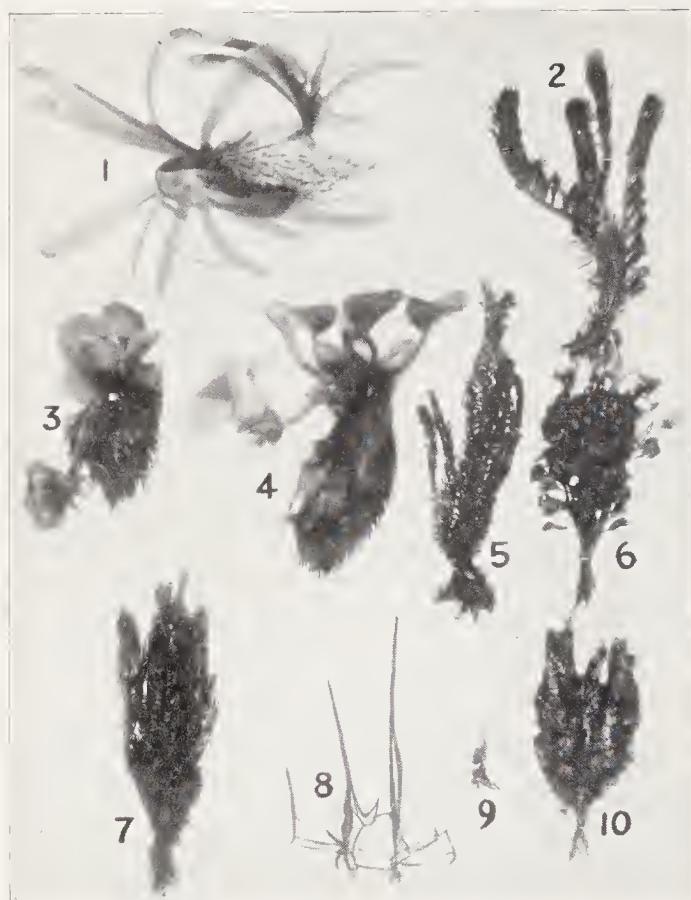
2 to 4 inches.....	dozen, 30c—per 100, \$ 2.00
*3 to 5 inches.....	dozen, 40c—per 100, 3.00

(*) NOTE—A deposit of \$1.00 per 100 fish, additional to the above prices, should be sent with orders from customers unknown to us. This is to insure the return of shipping cans which are in some cases worth more than the value of fish present. This deposit will be refunded (or credited, if you prefer), as soon as the cans are returned to us. (Applies to Uncolored Goldfish only.)

(†) NOTE—We do not guarantee the sex of these fish, but insofar as humanly possible we select mates. In case of error we will not be responsible for loss, since male and female fish are of equal value and we cannot be responsible for results. Two or more pairs should be bred together to insure best results. (To determine sex in Goldfish, see Page 22.)

I remain,
M

Aquatic Plants for Aquariums and Pools



Plants shown above are one sixth natural size. All are hardy except Nos. 3, 4, and 9, which are floating plants and should be replaced yearly. See descriptions and prices below.

No. 1. *Sagittaria*—(The large plant is shown sidewise.)—A (V) splendid oxygenator for aquariums and pools. Has stiff, strap-like leaves, which grow under water most of the year, but plants send up tall leaves above water and a blossom in summer, during which time it is out of season, but still available. Steadily gaining popularity as it gets better known. Grows well in aquariums throughout the year. 10c each. 6 for 50c.

No. 2. *Parrot Feather*—A species of *Myriophyllum*, good for aquariums or pools. Leafage above and below water. In pools, plant at the edge in very shallow water, so its long runners will give beautiful coverage. Available April 15 to November 15. Must be planted at once on receipt. 2 bunches for 25c.

No. 3. *Shell Flower*—Similar to Water Hyacinths, but rarer and preferring semi-shade and moist atmosphere. Does nicely in pools in summer. Available May 1 to November 1 only. Should be placed in suitable location as soon as received. 3 for 50c. \$1.50 per dozen.

No. 4. *Water Hyacinth*—“The Queen of Aquatic Plants”—Cut shows how plants multiply by runners. The largest selling pool plant in the United States, because best for goldfish to spawn on. Special low prices April to November. (See page 17.) 10c each. 6 for 50c.

No. 5. *Anacharis Gigantia*—Splendid oxygenator for aquariums, (V) and does nicely without much light. Not available at all times. 10c per bunch. 6 for 50c.

No. 6. *Ludwigia*—A very pretty plant, with well-developed leaves colored green on top, reddish underneath. Grows above and below water, and a very choice plant. Available year round. 10c per bunch. 6 for 50c.

No. 7. *Myriophyllum*—The largest selling bunched plant for (V) the winter months. Available November to June 1, and most satisfactory when in season. Our standard when Cabomba is out of season. 10c per bunch. 6 for 50c.

No. 8. *Valisneria*—A grass-like plant, for aquariums. Reproduces with creeping runners, same as *Sagittaria* (No. 1). Available year round. Fine for tropical fish and all aquariums. 2 for 5c. 30c per dozen.

No. 9. *Salvinia*—A miniature floating plant, with dainty, fuzzy leaves $\frac{1}{4}$ " to $\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter. Grows on the water without soil, but likes partial shade. Per portion, 25c.

No. 10. *Cabomba*—This is the best known of all aquarium (V) plants and is now available the year round. The plant is relished by Goldfish and many Tropicals and helps keep them in good condition. 10c per bunch. 6 for 50c.

The Submerged Oxygenating Plants

(Marked ✓)

IN the modern aquarium or pool the first requisite is a so-called “balance” of fish and plant life which, when obtained, entirely eliminates the necessity of ever changing the water. Fish “breathe” oxygen from the water by means of their gills. They give off carbon dioxide. Certain plants absorb the carbon dioxide in the water for their growth, and in turn, during the daytime, actually give off oxygen to the water. This is the “balance” that aquarists speak of, and which is so necessary for healthful conditions for all the members of the aquarium or pool. The only care then required is to remove foreign substances, feed properly, and add water to take up the evaporation.

The plants with check mark (✓) are the best to grow under water in an aquarium or pool. Most of these plants need some sunlight or artificial light to grow indoors. All should be planted in sand in an aquarium—but in soil covered with sand in a pool—and the lead clips furnished on the bunched plants should be removed before planting. A dozen or so of these plants in shallow boxes will greatly help to keep the water in your pool fresh during the Winter. It is best to provide extra boxes for pool use, for if planted in the Water Lily boxes they absorb much of the nourishment and tend to choke out the lilies.

The following plants are not shown on cut.

Coontail, Spatterdock, Nitella and Hair Grass are hardy in most States, the others are not.

(✓) **COONTAIL**—A choice species of a very dark green bushy underwater plant of the “*Ceratophyllum*” family, furnished in bunches and sold nearly all year. Very well liked by those who know it and keeps well in stores. Coontail resembles a small spruce tree when placed in an aquarium. 10c per bunch. 6 for 50c.

(✓) **WATER POPPY**—A dainty rooted plant which sends up floating leaves and bears yellow flowers similar to the California poppies. Plant in shallow water same as a small water lily. Water Poppy can also be used for inside aquariums if planted in small pots, but develops better outdoors. 10c each. \$1.20 per dozen.

WATER SNOWFLAKE—A floating aquatic with leaves like a small water lily. When detached the leaves will send down roots in shallow water and produce a new plant. It bears dainty white flowers an inch in diameter which resemble a giant snowflake. (April to December.) Leaves only, 2 for 25c. Whole plants, 40c each.

(✓) **SOUTHERN SPATTERDOCK**—This is a splendid large leaved underwater plant for aquariums and pools. The leaves give off oxygen to the water and grow very beautifully in an aquarium. Spatterdock has a large tuberous root which should be planted in a pot, using a little soil below and sand on top. 15c each. 6 for 75c.

(✓) **CRYPTOCORYNE**—This is one of the rarer underwater plants suited to aquariums. It will grow in deep shade, and is well suited to indoor use, but reproduces slowly, hence is not available in quantity. (Not included in collections.) 50c each.

(✓) **NITELLA flexilis**—This is a hair-like underwater plant which floats in the water and makes a dense jungle thicket of its many thin branching stems. Baby fish find security in it. Good for Tropical Aquariums. Per portion, 50c.

(✓) **HAIR GRASS**—When properly started, this will form a regular carpet—an underwater lawn—on the bottom of the aquarium. Per portion, 50c.

UMBRELLA PALM—This is the old favorite Umbrella Plant. A well-known shallow water plant used mainly for pools. These are choice Greenhouse Grown Plants from 2½-inch pots. Will grow very large during the Summer, but must come in for Winter. 15c each.

COLLECTIONS OF OXYGENATING PLANTS

(Available the year round)

No. 01—(Suitable for 5 to 10 gallon aquarium or a very small pool.) Ten choice oxygenating plants and bunches in five varieties and a few of the miniature floating plants added. Collection No. 01..... \$1.00

Postpaid in U. S.

No. 02—(Suitable for 15 to 30 gallon aquarium or for pools.) Twenty choice oxygenating plants and bunches in 5 varieties and a few of the miniature floating plants added. Collection No. 02..... \$1.75

Postpaid in U. S.

A Floating Plant

The Water Hyacinth . . 10c

"Queen of Aquatic Plants"

A Tropical Plant with Flowers of Rarest Orchid Texture

WATER HYACINTHS (*Eichornia Crassipes Major*) are floating aquatic plants native to Tropical countries. They should not be planted like other rooted aquatics, but like to float in shallow water where only the tips of roots enter the soil. They are the largest selling pool plants in the United States, because they are the best plants for Goldfish to spawn on, and are one of our leading items, which we supply to hundreds of dealers each Spring. We have done more to popularize this fine plant than any other firm, because very early we recognized their wonderful spawning advantages, and because we ship only the choicest Water Hyacinths on the market!

Water Hyacinths are the finest plants in the world for Goldfish to spawn on in outdoor pools. Seemingly these plants were made by Nature for this purpose, for their roots are perfectly formed to receive and protect the eggs of Goldfish (and egg-laying Tropical fish as well). Even the leaves are so formed that they hold the spawn near the surface of the water where it is warmest, and still protect the spawn and baby

fish from the direct hot rays of the sun. After the little fish are hatched they find protection and safe hiding among the Hyacinth roots. It is truly a perfect "Incubator and Brooder" for baby Goldfish.

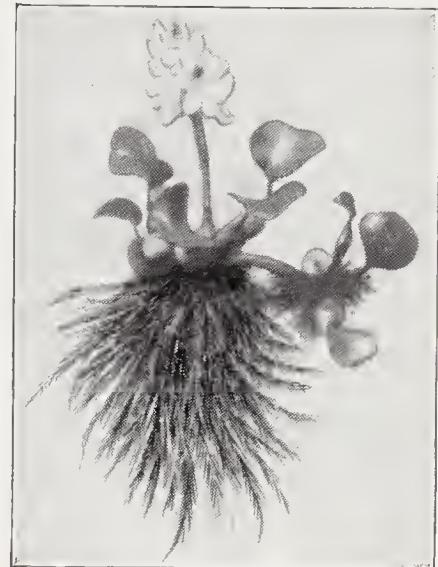
No pool is complete without Water Hyacinths, and to raise baby Goldfish there is no surer way to success than by getting about a dozen Water Hyacinths each Spring. Water Hyacinths are annuals in all States except the extreme Southern fringe of the U. S., but they will more than repay you for your small investment, by multiplying as much as twenty-fold in your pool during the Summer, and by producing dozens of fine blossoms if kept in a sunny, shallow part of the pond. Plants should be sprinkled at times.

10c each. 6 for 50c. \$1.00 per dozen.*

* (Add 15c per dozen if wanted by Parcel Post.)

Caution—Keep roots wet. Plants float on water.

NOTE—For planting instructions see free circular supplied with all our plants.



This cut shows the beautiful orchid-like flower, the feathery, luxuriant roots so excellent for receiving goldfish spawn, and also a small plant developing from a runner.



The pool shown above is owned by Mr. V. E. Wittrig, of Washington, Iowa. Mr. Wittrig writes: "We started six of your Water Hyacinths last Spring and had over 100 plants by late Summer. Some days we had as many as 30 blossoms!" This is just one of many similar testimonials on LAKEVIEW WATER HYACINTHS, famous for their vitality and productiveness.

Other . .

Floating Plants

WATER LETTUCE or SHELL FLOWER

(*Pistia Stratiotes*)—(No. 3 on cut, Page 16)

This is a plant similar to the Water Hyacinth in habit, but rarer and more delicate. It will grow best in semi-shaded locations and prefers a moist atmosphere, so should be sprinkled at times. Water Lettuce is a rosette of delicate, soft downy leaves averaging 4 to 10 inches in diameter. The flower is very inconspicuous, but the leaves are extremely attractive. (Wild plants are subject to leaf worms which are very destructive to this plant only. We offer Northern plants which are free from worms, but not available until May 1st and thereafter.) 3 for 50c. \$1.50 per dozen.

WATER FERN

(*Ceratopteris thalictroides*)

This is a true fern with fluted leaves resembling garden lettuce. Dozens of young plants grow from the leaves of mature plants when they are about 6 inches in diameter. Water fern reproduces rapidly and is remarkably free from insect pests. It is often used in growing Red Snails.

50c for 4; \$1.25 per dozen. (Small plants 25c per portion.)

Floating Plant Collection

Six of the larger Floating Plants in three varieties, and a few of the miniature plants added. Collection No. F1.....

Postpaid in U. S.

\$1.00

MINIATURE FLOATING PLANTS

There are several varieties of miniature floating plants which add to the appearance of the pool or aquarium. All multiply rapidly during the Summer and if the water surface becomes too crowded with these small plants they should be thinned out.

AZOLLA (*Azolla caroliniana*) is a crinkly plant like the leaf of Arbor Vitae and $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch long. In the early Fall it turns deep red. (May to November.)

Per portion, 25c.

DUCKWEED (*Lemna minor*) is a very small dot of lettuce-like leaf with tender rootlets. Goldfish eat it at times. (May to November.)

Per portion, 25c.

SALVINIA (*Salvinia brasiliensis*) is a plant of three or four one-quarter-inch leaves of velvety surface with fluted folds and small roots. (Year round.)

Per portion, 25c.

WATER FERN (See description opposite.) Small plants of the Water Fern may be used as miniature plants and are very attractive floating on top of an aquarium.

Per portion, 25c.

Mixed Portion of Miniatures

Three varieties, including two of the first three items above and a few water ferns. Collection No. FM2.....

Postpaid in U. S.

80c

Shallow Water and Bog Plants



Water Canna (*Thalia Dealbata*) is a glorious Hardy Pool Plant, splendid for corners and tall center effects.

The following are tall growing, shallow water plants, which are best for corner or center decorations in pools, or can be used in clumps at edges of ponds or pools. Asterisks indicate depth to plant roots under water: (*)=water level; (**)=2 inches under water; (***)=6 inches under water.

(SIX PLANTS OF A KIND AT DOZEN RATE.)

WATER CANNA (***)—A very handsome and useful plant with leaves similar to Cannas and with tall spikes of purple flowers which later change to purple seeds. It is quite hardy and does well in water not over 12 inches deep when planted in good soil. Its height of five to seven feet makes it well suited for corner or center decoration. (Hardy.) 35c each. 4 for \$1.00.

CATTAIL (***)—An old familiar plant and still a favorite for pool planting. Shallow water and plenty of rich soil will grow these graceful leaves and spikes to 5 feet in height. 6 for 50c. \$1.00 per dozen. (Hardy.)

INDIAN ARROWHEAD (***)—Very distinctive leaves shaped like an arrowhead held aloft on a stem from 1 to 3 feet above water. In rich soil and shallow water the plants thrive and are quite hardy. Spikes of snow-white flowers with close yellow stamens add to its attraction. (Hardy.) 20c each. 6 for \$1.00.

PICKEREL PLANT (***)—An attractive marsh plant with frequent spikes of pleasing purple flowers. Plant in shallow water and it will grow luxuriantly and bloom all summer. Leaves are heart-shaped—about 1 to 2 feet tall. (Hardy.) 25c each. \$2.50 per dozen.

SWEET FLAG (***). Variegated (*Acorus calamus variegata*)—A choice hardy plant with Iris-like leaves 2 to 3 feet tall, striped green and ivory. Very showy when used in group planting. (Hardy.) 25c each. \$2.50 per dozen.

YELLOW FLAG (**) (*Iris pseudacorus*)—A tall swamp Iris which likes to grow in wet ground (but not more than 2 inches under water). It produces broad yellow flowers of the Japanese Iris type, and is hardy. 4 for \$1.00. \$2.50 per dozen.

BLUE FLAG (**) (*Iris versicolor*)—Swamp Iris. Same as the yellow flag described above, except this variety has blue flowers. Plant same as Yellow Flag. (Hardy.) 4 for \$1.00. \$2.50 per dozen.

LOBELIA (**) *Cardinalis* (Cardinal Flower)—One of our most attractive native plants which grows in moist ground and may be used advantageously at the edge of pools, or on any ground where they will not suffer from drought. Flowers borne on spikes and are fiery cardinal color. Strong plants often produce 10 to 18 spikes 24 to 30 inches long. They bloom during August and September. (Hardy.) 35c each. 3 for \$1.00.

WILD RICE (**) (*Zizania aquatica*)—An attractive reed-like plant which bears large panicles of bloom on graceful stems 5 to 10 feet long. The seeds are relished by birds and are an important food for water fowl. Easily grown in shallow water and should be in every pond. (An annual.) \$1.00 per dozen.

UMBRELLA PALM (*) (*Cyperus alternifolius*)—This is the old favorite Umbrella Plant. A well-known shallow water plant used mainly for pools. These are choice Greenhouse Grown Plants from 2½-inch pots. Will grow very large during the Summer, but must come in for Winter. (Not hardy.) 15c each.

AT the edges of natural bodies of water there is always a wealth of vegetation, wherever soil and climate will allow plants to grow. Since our object in a water garden is to duplicate in miniature what Nature does on a grand scale, we search out her choicest shallow water and bog plants to use at the edges of our pools and ponds.

This class of plants embraces an enormous number of grasses, reeds, creeping vines, tall and short leaved plants, floating plants, etc. We offer only selected plants carefully chosen because of characteristics of beauty and adaptability to use in water gardens.

The plants listed here are particular in their requirements.

Some like only their roots wet and we have designated them thus (*).

Others like two inches of water over their crowns and are designated thus (**).

The third group should be planted with roots about six inches under water and are designated thus (***).

In order to have success growing shallow water plants, use large flower pots, boxes, or a concrete ledge or "pockets" so placed that the water will vary from ground level to six inches over ground level, and plant each kind at its proper level. To keep them over Winter place them all in deep water or protect with board, leaves, etc. (Six of a kind at dozen rate.)

The plants listed in this column are low-growing varieties. (Six of a kind at dozen rate.)

WATER POPPY (***). (*Hydrocleis nymphoides*)—A dainty rooted plant which sends up floating leaves and bears yellow flowers similar to the California poppies. Plant in shallow water same as a small water lily. Water Poppy can also be used for inside aquariums if planted in small pots, but develops better outdoors. (Not hardy in Northern States.)

10c each. \$1.20 per dozen.

WATER SNOWFLAKE (*Nymphoides indicum*) Leaves (**), Plants (***). A floating aquatic with leaves like a small water lily. When detached the leaves will send down roots in shallow water and produce a new plant. It bears dainty white flowers, an inch in diameter, which resemble a giant snowflake. (May to December only.) (Not hardy in Northern States.)

Leaves only, 25c each. \$2.00 per dozen.
Whole plants, 40c each.

PARROT FEATHER (***). (*Myriophyllum prosperpinacoides*)—A species of *Myriophyllum*, good for aquariums or pools. Leafage above and below water. In pools, plant at the edge in very shallow water, so its long runners will give beautiful coverage. Available April 15 to November 15. Must be planted at once on receipt. (Hardy.)

Furnished in bunches, 2 for 25c.

CREEPING WATER HYACINTH (***)—A vine of entirely different habit from the regular Water Hyacinth, and a steady bloomer, with dark purple flowers similar to the regular Water Hyacinth and with similar dark green glossy leaves. Available May 15 until frost. (Not hardy in Northern States.)

50c each.

PRIMROSE CREEPER (***). (*Jussiaea repens*)—A fast growing, semi-submerged aquatic vine with waxy green leaves and bearing a profusion of bright yellow flowers. It grows well in shade or sun. (Not hardy in Northern States.)

3 for 50c. \$1.50 per dozen.

FLOATING HEART (***). (*Nymphoides peltatum*)—Leaves are similar to those of a Water Lily and it produces brilliant yellow flowers. Hardy and strong grower. Plant in two to six inches of water.

4 for 50c. \$1.20 per dozen.

SPIDER LILY (**) (*Hymenocallis caribaea*)—A native West Indian plant bearing clusters of fragrant white flowers with narrow curving petals giving the effect of a large spider. (Not hardy in Northern States.)

35c each. \$3.00 per dozen.

PAPYRUS (*)—This is the ancient Egyptian Paper Plant of historical legend, from which the Egyptians first manufactured paper, which they called "Papyrus." It is similar to Umbrella Palm, but grows to be much larger. (Not hardy up north.)

25c each.



Snails, Scavengers, Etc.

SNAILS and Tadpoles should be in every aquarium or pool. They are the clean-up squad and help greatly to maintain healthy conditions in the water. The snails eat algae and green scum, and tadpoles eat decayed matter and surplus food.

Snails and clams can be shipped with your plant orders when weather is not too warm. The other items must go in water by express. We prefer to ship all these items by express, as it is usually safer to send them with some water. Do not subject any of these animals to sudden changes of temperature. No extra charge for shipping cans.

JAPANESE SNAILS—These are the largest of the aquarium snails and are entirely hardy in a pool. They are better able to resist their natural enemies because when they retire into the shell for protection they can close their trapdoor to all intruders. The young snails are fully formed and have their own small shell when released by the parent. Active eaters of algae and green scum. Medium size, 4 for 25c. 60c per dozen. \$5.00 per 100.

Large size, 3 for 25c. \$1.00 per dozen.

RED RAMSHORN SNAILS—These are very active algae eaters and show up at their best in a well planted aquarium. The body and shell are coral red. They grow to be about 1 inch in diameter. Rare and desirable.

Size about $\frac{1}{2}$ ", 3 for 50c. \$1.75 per dozen.

BLACK RAMSHORN SNAILS—These are very similar to the valuable Red Ramshorn Snails, but are much more hardy and are very prolific. Good for aquariums or pools. Size about $\frac{1}{2}$ ", 5 for 25c. 50c per dozen. \$4.00 per 100.

BABY GREEN TURTLES—These little fellows are about two inches in diameter and are beautifully marked with red, green and yellow. The underpart of their shells is curiously marked, every turtle seemingly with a different pattern. Many of the marks resemble maps, hence the name "Geographic" turtles. Children are always delighted with these harmless little pets. They may be kept in a pool while small, but indoors should be kept in their own small bowl with a stone to crawl out of the water and rest on. 15c each. 4 for 50c.

TADPOLES—These are the green frogs in the tadpole or undeveloped state. They will develop legs, lose the tail and become baby frogs during the summer. Meanwhile they are scavengers and eat decaying materials. Tads must be shipped in a can with water, but we make no extra charge for it for this purpose.

50c per dozen. 50 for \$1.75. \$3.50 per 100. (Shipping can included.)

GREEN FROGS—A natural accessory for every outdoor pool. Like turtles, the frogs need some place to rest above water, so provide a flat board or protruding rock until the lilies grow. Insects are the natural food of frogs.

Small size, 40c per pair. \$1.00 for 6.

Large size, 75c per pair. \$1.50 for 6.

JAPANESE RED-BELLIED SALAMANDERS—Harmless; attractive; same care as turtles. Back, jet black; belly, red. These are a form of water newt, and like frogs, are fine insect traps. 20c each. 3 for 50c.

35c each. 4 for \$1.00.

FRESH WATER CLAMS—Size 2 to 4 inches. These fresh water mussels are in demand for pools, as they help keep the water clear by constantly straining out food particles. Keep them in sand; not too warm, and in old "Green Water," if you have it.

2 for 25c. \$1.20 per dozen. \$4.50 for 50.

Money-Saving Collections

COLLECTIONS OF POOL PLANTS

Collection of 10 shallow water plants, representing at least 5 varieties, of our selection. All choice plants.

Collection No. P1.....

Postpaid in U. S.

\$1.50

Collection of 20 shallow water plants, representing at least 8 varieties, of our selection. All choice plants.

Collection No. P2.....

Postpaid in U. S.

\$3.00

MEDIUM POOL COLLECTION—36 choice water plants in 12 or more varieties, making a complete collection for a medium size (7 x 10) pool. Includes the following: 14 Plants for sides, clumps, corners or margins. 8 Plants for centerpiece or background. (Tall plants.) 6 Underwater oxygenating plants. 6 Water Hyacinths. 2 Other varieties of floating plants.

\$4.50

Collection No. P3.....

Prepaid in U. S.

COLLECTIONS OF SCAVENGERS

FOR A SMALL OR MEDIUM SIZE POOL

Shipped in a can with water, Express Charges Collect. 10 Tadpoles, 10 Japanese Snails, 10 Black Ramshorn Snails, 2 Clams, and 2 Salamanders. Includes shipping can and 34 Scavengers.

Collection No. S1.....

\$1.70

FOR A LARGE POOL
Double the above collection with 2 extra clams and 4 frogs. Includes shipping can and 74 scavengers.

Collection No. S2.....

\$3.90



This photograph of a charming informal pool was sent by Mr. R. R. MacLeod, of Greensboro, No. Car. The tall plant near the center is the handsome Water Canna which is hardy.



**"FRIENDSHIP" COLLECTION
No. T2**

One pair of each of the Fish shown above, except Betta and Paradise, making eight pairs of congenial Tropical Fish. A splendid collection for a 12-Gallon Aquarium. Plants and snails to Balance the aquarium are included. (Value, \$7.10.) No extra charge for can. Collection No. T2, only.....

\$5.60

Tropical Fish are Interesting

HERE are hundreds of varieties of small fresh water fishes, native to the various warmer countries of the world, which may be successfully kept in aquariums and pools. Of the many species of these fish, a few are outstanding in their beauty of color and form, as well as their interesting habits of breeding. During the past ten years the hobby of keeping these tiny Tropical Fish has gained great popularity in Europe and in the United States. We list here only the best varieties of proven merit.

KEEPING IN THE HOME—When properly managed, a balanced aquarium (See Page 14) can be easily maintained; and with clear water, growing plants, and with some colorful Goldfish and a few lively Tropical Fish, is a source of much beauty. Tropical Fish will live contentedly in rather close quarters, and will proceed to mate and raise their families in their accustomed way. However, if you are a beginner in this hobby, we suggest that you order at least one of the books we list before you start. The most essential points for keeping Tropical Fish are a balanced, healthy aquarium, kept between 65 and 75 degrees. If possible, do not allow the temperature to vary more than a few degrees. For extra heat in Winter, automatic electric heaters are now available at low cost. (See Page 22.)

* Varieties marked (*) will live together peacefully.

KEEPING IN POOLS—Tropical Fish may be kept in outdoor pools with Goldfish from June to September. However, they are of course very small and inconspicuous for a pool, as their iridescent colors are best seen through glass.

FEEDING—The feeding of Tropical Fish requires special foods such as we list on Page 21. Feed adult Tropical Fish once a day, and only as much as they will consume in fifteen minutes. It is important to have no surplus food in aquariums of Gold or Tropical Fish, as this fouls the water quickly. Clams and Snails are used as scavengers, also Weatherfish, *Corydoras paleatus* (the Brazilian Catfish) and Tadpoles. These creatures will help keep the water pure by eating up uneaten portions of food.

SHIPPING—Tropical Fish are shipped in standard containers during warm weather, from June to about the end of September, for which we charge 50c each, non-returnable. At other times of the year we use special insulated cans or jugs for which we ask a deposit of \$2.00 each, which will be returned when the container comes back. (Return charges only 20c per can by Prepaid Express from any point in U. S. We guarantee live delivery of Tropical Fish except in very cold weather.

LIVE BEARERS

***GUPPY (*Lebistes reticulatus*)**—These fish, often called "Peacock" and "Rainbow" fish, because of the numerous and variegated colors of the males, which seldom exceed 1 inch in length, are the best known of all Tropical Fish. Females are much larger than males, but lack their brilliant colors. A very prolific live-bearer giving birth to from 20 to 40 young every four to six weeks. The young fish, if kept in a well-planted aquarium and not too crowded, are often ready to breed when only 10 to 12 weeks old. Our strain of Guppies will produce males of exceptional quality and color. (Males not quite as large as shown.)

Per pair, 20c. Per dozen, \$1.00.

***SAILFINS (*Mollienisia latipinna*)**—The most colorful native fish of the Southeastern and Gulf States of our own country, and a live-bearer. Its popular name "Sailfin" was derived from the appearance of the large dorsal fin on the male. As these fish will stand temperature as low as 55 degrees, and are 2 to 3 inches in size, they are also well suited for use in outdoor fish pools during the Summer, and will not be harmed by Goldfish. They are largely vegetarian in their diet, and like to clean the algae that grows on Sagittaria plants. They will also eat the growing tips of Valisneria.

Per pair, 60c. Per dozen, \$3.00.

***BLACK MOLLIENISIA**—Though of the same species as the Sailfins, they are the result of many years of selective breeding, so that now the adults of this variety are a beautiful black velvet color. Younger fish are spotted, turning black with maturity. "Black Mollies" are also largely vegetarian in habit.

Medium size, per pair, 75c.

All Black adults, per pair, \$2.00.

***MEXICAN SWORDTAILS (*Xiphophorus helleri*)**—Also a native of Mexico, and a live bearer. Body generally a bluish green on sides, abdomen silvery, two lateral lines of either red, orange or yellow on each side. These side markings form upper and lower margins of the "sword" on males and meet at the tip or point of sword. Good specimens often attain a size of 3 inches and more.

Per pair, 60c. Per dozen, \$3.00.

***RED SWORDTAIL**—Same general characteristics as the green swordtail, but body is an attractive red or "tangerine" color. Lateral lines are several shades darker than the body color. Sword is greenish gold with black

Live Bearers

(Continued)

border. The males of this variety have a true "Swordtail"—not the short sword of the hybrids. A striking color contrast in the happy family aquarium.

Per pair, \$1.25.

***BLACK HYBRID HELLERI**, originated through the cross breeding of Black Moon and Green Swordtail, is now a clear strain, and young are born true to form. Sides of body are black, underparts light brown, dorsal region brilliant dark green. Fins light green to yellowish. This is one of the most striking gems of the Tropical Fish world. This fish is susceptible to change in quality of water as well as temperature. Keep the water in our shipping can, and get them used to your tank water gradually.

Per pair, \$1.25.

***MOONS or PLATYS (Variety *Platypoecilus maculatus*)**, were first imported from Mexico, but through selective breeding many variations in color have been obtained; and at this time about the only resemblance to their progenitors that still remains, are the body lines and fins. All will do well in the happy family aquarium, though to breed, the full red, or "Blood" moons should have constant temperature of about 75 degrees. Size, 1 to 1½ inches. Blue Moons.....Pair, 50c; Doz., \$3.00
Black Moons.....Pair, 60c; Doz., 3.50
Gold Moons.....Pair, 60c; Doz., 3.50
Purc Red Moons...Pair, 60c; Doz., 3.50

***MOSQUITO FISH (*Cambusia affinis*)**—A native live bearer from Florida waters. Females light brown to silver; size, 1½ to 2 inches. Males lighter burnished silvery color; size, 1 inch and less. As their name implies, these fish are true mosquito killers and are used extensively for that purpose. Can be subjected to temperature as low as 45 degrees without serious result. Some strains will withstand light ice on the water. A few of these tiny fellows will keep the small pool or tub garden entirely free of mosquito larvae. (But so will the Goldfish!)

Per pair, 25c. Per dozen, \$1.20.

BUBBLE NEST BUILDERS

***BETTA SPLENDENS**—The fighting fish from Siam. These gorgeous fighters may be kept in the community tank with other species, but they just can't agree with the male members of their

and Beautiful in Aquariums

Bubble Nest Builders

(Continued)

own family. In Siam they are cared for, pitted in combat, and treated in much the same respect as the Game Cock of Spain and Mexico. To really appreciate their brilliant changeable colors it is necessary to actually see them in combat, or courting their elusive mates. The mating habits of "Bettas" are most interesting and include the remarkable bubble nest produced by the male. However, much study must be given before they can be successfully raised in aquariums. The white and red variety is called "Betta Cambodia."

Per pair
 Betta Cambodia, white and red, medium size.....\$1.50
 Emerald Green, medium size.... 1.50
 Cornflower Blue, medium size.... 1.50
 Green and Red, medium size.... 1.50
 Large Adults, any color..... 3.00

*DWARF GOURAMI (*Colisa lalia*)—This is a very interesting "Bubble Nest Builder" or Labyrinth fish, of an iridescent olive green color with darker crossbands and usually spotted. Colors more brilliant and most pronounced when mating.

Per pair, \$1.50.

PARADISE FISH (*Macropodus opercularis*)—This is one of the first Tropical Fish to be introduced to our country. It is native to Southern China, and has always been a great favorite. Though a bubble nest builder, it is one of the varieties that will multiply without special attention when placed in a large, thickly planted tank. Can stand as low as 45 to 50 degrees temperature. Color is greenish brown, with blue and red crossbands. Size, 3 inches.

Per pair, 75c. Per dozen, \$3.50.

EGG LAYERS

*ZEBRA FISH (*Brachydanio rerio*)—These little fellows are just what their name implies, for a series of black and silver lateral lines produces a striking Zebra effect. They claim attention for both their vivid color and their constant movement, and are classed with the most popular aquarium fish. They are nearly ceaseless in activity, dividing their time with the process of searching for food and courting their mates. Size is 1 to 2 inches. They lay a non-adhesive egg.

Price, each, 25c. Per dozen, \$2.50.

*ROSY BARB (*Barbus conchonius*)—This is a popular and very friendly little fish with breeding habits somewhat similar to Goldfish. The base color is silver, shaded with green and pink (especially on breeding males), and with orange fins. Rosy Barbs are amicable and well suited to indoor aquariums.

Per pair, 50c. Per dozen, \$2.50.

*PRISTELLA RIDDLEI—Translucent silvery color with black spot on white and yellow dorsal fin, another black spot on anal fin which is also white and yellow. Caudal or tail fin sometimes bright red. Native to Venezuela and Guiana. Large full-grown specimens attain a size of 1 1/4 to 2 inches, though average fish are somewhat smaller. A very attractive fish and well suited for either the community tank or a small aquarium.

Price, each, 60c.

*TETRA VON RIO (*Hyphessobrycon Rammeus*)—Often called "Red from Rio" because of its brilliant red markings. Native of Rio De Janeiro. Body is gray brown to greenish with two vertical darker bars near the gills; stomach is silvery white. The back and fins are bright red; ventral fins of males sometimes bordered with black.

Price, each, 60c.

*HEAD AND TAIL-LIGHT (*Hemigrammus ocellifer*)—This variety is frequently called "Head and Tail-light fish," due to the red or copper spot on back at base of tail and the eyes which have a glowing red color when observed from above in a reflected light. The body is generally a brownish green with a black lateral band widening at the base of tail. Its native home is British Guiana.

Price, each, 60c.

*BRAZILIAN CATFISH (*Corydoras paleatus*)—A bottom feeder and a very effective little scavenger which will help keep the aquarium "balanced" and in good condition by cleaning up any uneaten food left over by the other fish. Their appearance proves quite striking because of the dissimilarity to the other classes of aquarium fish. The body is devoid of scales, but has spiny pectoral fins and barbels or "feelers" around the mouth. Color is light brown with darker spots in vertical rows on the body and fins. Their sex is determined by the fins; the dorsal and ventrals of males are pointed, those of the females are round. Furnished in sizes 1 1/2 to 3 inches.

Price, each, 60c.

*MEDAKA (*Oryzias latipes*)—These golden beauties abound in the rice fields of Japan, are quite hardy and, in our own experience, have been found to be in good health after removal from ponds covered with ice. They are golden colored, about 1 1/2 inch in size, and they lay their eggs in small bunches joined together with a tiny thread.

Per pair, 20c. Per dozen, \$1.00.



Young "Angel Fish" in an aquarium.

*ANGEL FISH (*Pterophyllum scalare*)—This is an egg layer native to the Amazon river regions of Brazil. The body color is dark silver with four vertical black bars, which change color during the spawning period, and when the fish are excited. Fins are a bluish silver. Large specimens attain a size of 4 to 5 inches in length, 3 to 4 inches in height, with a thickness or body width of not over 3/4-inch from side to side. The gliding and almost effortless movements of these fish, together with their long, narrow ventral or front fins (often longer than the fish themselves), and the winglike dorsal and ventral fins, give cause for many fanciers to call them "The Aristocrats of the Aquarium." Very difficult to breed in captivity, but one of the most popular Tropicals.

Price, each, 35c. Per dozen, \$4.00.
 Large size, \$1.50 to \$5.00 each.

COLLECTIONS OF TROPICAL FISH

INTRODUCTORY COLLECTION No. T1

This low priced collection of Tropical Fish makes an ideal assortment for the beginner. It will make a very attractive gift. The collection is well suited to an eight or ten gallon aquarium.

One pair of each of the following: Mexican Swordtails, Blue or Black Moons, Zebra Fish, Black Mollies, Mosquito Fish or Guppies, one medium size Angel Fish, and one Brazilian Catfish. Twelve fish and shipping can

\$3.65

"AQUATIC JEWELS"

COLLECTION No. T3

Included in this collection are some of the most attractive of all Tropical Fish—Gems of the Aquarium. Their brilliant colors and elegant carriage are a source of immeasurable wonder and amusement. The following selection comes to you ready to be placed in your aquarium. We include a choice assortment of Snails and Plants to "balance" a 15 gallon aquarium. One pair each; Scalare, Dwarf Gourami, Black Hybrids, Pristella Riddlei, Tetra Von Rio, Black Mollies, Red Swordtails, Red or Black Moons, and one only Betta Splendens and Brazilian Catfish. Also includes one pkg. of Lakeview Tropical Fish Food. Twenty choice fish. \$11.65 Value. Collection \$10.00 T3, all for

\$10.00

BOOKLETS AND BOOKS

To Answer All Questions

THE A. B. C. OF THE FISH FANCIER. By I. B. DeNazaris—16 pages. Answering ninety-nine problems of Aquarium management in question form. (Deals principally with Tropical Fish.) Per Copy, Postpaid.....20c

TROPICAL FISH HANDBOOK. Fourth edition. 60 illustrations. Describes and illustrates thirty-one popular Tropical Fish. Tells about aeration, pH control, treating diseases, etc.

Postpaid in U. S.25c

GOLDFISH AND THEIR CARE. Also describing Tropical Fish. By O. C. Beldt. 1932 edition. 24-page modern booklet. Well illustrated.

Per copy, postpaid.....15c

GOLDFISH VARIETIES AND TROPICAL AQUARIUM FISHES—By Wm. T. Innes. This is the recognized authority on Aquarium Fishes and kindred subjects. 300 pages—275 illustrations. Cloth, Gilt Top.

Per copy, postpaid.....\$1.00

THE MODERN AQUARIUM—By Wm. T. Innes. A condensed book by the same Author as above and treating Goldfish, Tropical Fish, and Aquarium Plants. 65 pages. Illustrated.

Per copy, postpaid.....\$1.00

Modern Aquariums for all Purposes

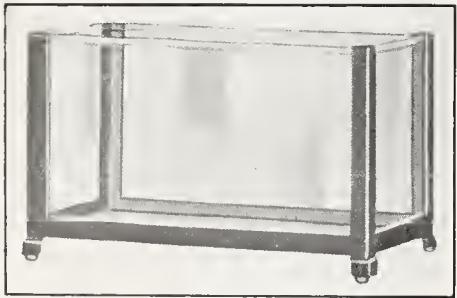


PEERLESS MODERNISTIC AQUARIUMS

This "Peerless" Aquarium comes from New York, and is as modern as swank Park Avenue. It is made of gleaming Chromium Plate on zinc alloy, is rust-proof and thoroughly well built of heavy plate glass with slate bottom. It will fit in with any scheme of decoration. The gleaming metal hood has a concealed electric light in it which illuminates the tank beautifully at night and frequently supplies enough heat, so that no additional heater is needed for Tropical Fish. Prices below are for Chromium Plated Aquariums and hoods.

No. 81P, 18 x 7 x 9"	—4½ gallons.
Aquarium only	\$7.00
Chromene Hood	3.50
Wrought Iron Stand (not shown)	9.00
No. 82P, 22 x 8 x 10"	—7½ gallons.
Aquarium only	\$8.50
Chromene Hood	4.00
Wrought Iron Stand (not shown)	10.00
No. 83P, 30 x 9 x 11"	—13 gallons.
Aquarium only	\$15.50
Chromene Hood	7.00
Wrought Iron Stand (not shown)	14.00

NOTE—The above numbers can be furnished in two-tone Dark Green and Gold, instead of Chromium plated at 20% less than above figures. No change for prices of stands.



BULB EDGE AQUARIUMS

This line of inexpensive Aquariums is also very popular with Tropical Fish enthusiasts who want the bulb edge type. They are made of lead coated steel (non corrosive), painted black with white line "marbled" markings, and are equipped with rubber bumpers on the feet to prevent scratching when moved. Sides are glazed with $\frac{3}{8}$ " Bulb Edge Glass and bottoms are $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick obscure solite glass. Packed in individual cartons. Note Nos. 611 and 814 are glazed with $\frac{1}{8}$ " thick glass sides and $\frac{1}{8}$ " thick obscure solite glass bottoms.

No. 611—6 x 11 x 7" deep, 2-gallon; each, \$1.70.

No. 814—8 x 14 x 8" deep, 3.8 gallon; each, \$2.60.

No. 916—9 x 15 x 9" deep, 5 gallon; each, \$3.00.

No. 920—9 x 19 x 9½" deep, 6.5 gallon; each, \$3.60.

No. 1023—10 x 22 x 11" deep, 10.4 gallon; each, \$4.75.

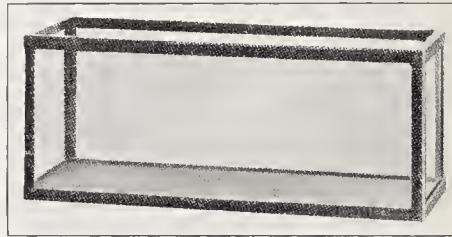
NOTE: No. 1023 is too large for bulb edge construction. It has a frame around the top to give added strength.

A WELL designed and artistic aquarium with plants and fish will afford great pleasure to everyone in the house. Many varieties of Tropical Fish can be kept with Goldfish, and such an aquarium will be an especial source of interest during the dull Winter months.

Keeping Goldfish and Tropical Fish in aquariums has become much more of a science than in the days of the round fish globe. Now the "Aquarist" wants his plants to grow. He keeps the temperature about 70 degrees if he has any Tropical Fish, and for choice specimens of Goldfish he may even select a tank connected for running water which may be conveniently turned on at times. We list here a few choice styles suitable for home use. (Sizes are stated in inches, the last figure indicating depth.)

Terms of Shipment

Unless otherwise stated, prices are quoted F.O.B. Cincinnati and are subject to change without notice. Smaller aquariums are shipped by Express, larger ones by Freight. Examine shipments of aquariums or other glassware in the presence of the transportation Company's Agent and get his written acknowledgment in case of any breakage. Transportation Companies are liable for damage on the way, but claims will not be honored without proof, hence inspect shipments when delivered.



METAL FRAME AQUARIUMS

These aquariums are very serviceable and inexpensive. The frames are welded heavy gauge rustless sheet metal, painted black with white line "marbled" markings, glazed with clear glass, with SLATE bottoms set in dark plastic cement. They are used extensively for keeping or displaying Tropical Fish. Packed one to a carton.

Size	Capacity	Each
No. 75. 6 x 10 x 8"	—2 gal.	\$ 1.20
No. 76. 6 x 12 x 9"	—2½ gal.	1.50
No. 77. 8 x 14 x 10"	—5 gal.	2.50
No. 78. 10 x 16 x 12"	—8½ gal.	4.00
No. 84. 9 x 18 x 11"	—7½ gal.	3.80
No. 85. 6 x 20 x 10"	Window Aquarium— $\frac{5}{4}$ gal.	3.50
No. 86. 10 x 20 x 12"	Window Aquarium—10½ gal.	4.40
No. 88. 7 x 24 x 10"	Window Aquarium—7½ gal.	4.00
No. 91. 8 x 26 x 11"	Window Aquarium—10 gal.	5.50
No. 201. 12 x 24 x 12"	Heavy Angle Iron Frame—15 gal.	10.50



DISPLAY AQUARIUMS

These four display tanks are of the best construction obtainable. They are adapted for the storage of Goldfish or for Tropical Fish Stock Tanks and are recommended for home or store use. Construction is of heavy welded angle iron; frames glazed with $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch glass (except No. DD1, which has $\frac{3}{8}$ " glass), with slate bottom and fitted with rust-proof feed and drain connections for running water. (Deduct \$2.25 if feed and drain are not wanted.) The finish is olive green baked enamel. Bottom shelf of glass. Tanks and stands are quoted separately, F.O.B. Chicago, and should go by freight.

No. DD1. Size 12 x 30 x 12" deep. 15 gal.
Tank only \$18.50
Stand and Shelf (height 30") 8.50
Shipping weight, 70 lbs.

No. DD2. Size 14 x 36 x 14" deep. 25 gal.
Tank only \$32.00
Stand and Shelf (height 30") 10.00
Shipping weight, 122 lbs.

No. DD3. Size 16 x 48 x 16" deep. 45 gal.
Tank only \$50.00
Stand and Shelf (height 30") 14.00
Shipping weight, 190 lbs.

No. DD4. Size 18 x 60 x 18" deep. 74 gal.
Tank only \$75.00
Stand and Shelf (height 30") 16.50
Shipping weight, 250 lbs.

AQUARIUM CEMENT

"Peerless" Aquarium Cement is the best obtainable. It is black in color, ready to use, and will always stay elastic so that the glass may expand and contract without cracking. With this cement it is easy to repair breaks or leaky aquariums at home.

Furnished in 1-lb. cans.
35c each. \$3.60 per dozen.

AQUARIUM ORNAMENTS

We can supply numerous styles of imported glazed china, or clay ornaments for aquariums at 10c, 15c, 25c, 35c, and 50c each. Specify style and price and we can please you.

PLANT POTS

Glazed china, or clay plant pots are available in round, triangular and rectangular shapes of various sizes at 15c, 25c, 40c, and 75c each. Specify style wanted.

CORAL FORMATIONS

Natural Coral Rock formations are quite the vogue in Aquarium decoration. These are collected from Florida and the West Indies. Specify style wanted.

Beach Coral Rocks, each, 25c.
Deep Sea Corals, each, 35c and 40c.
Antler or Tree Corals, each, 45c.

Foods and Supplies for Gold and Tropical Fish

FISH FOODS, ETC.



NATURAL FISH FOOD—Lakeview "Five Fishes" Brand Natural Fish Food is a well-balanced ration for Goldfish. Packed in $1\frac{1}{4}$ -ounce shaker top cans for aquarium use and in larger cans for store or pool use.

1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. Shaker Top Cans, each, 10c. Six for 50c.
1-Quart Can (14-oz.), each, 50c.
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. Can, each, \$1.50.

DRIED SHRIMP—Lakeview "Five Fishes" Brand Pure Sun Dried Shrimp is used extensively for Tropical Fish and can be used as a supplementary food for Goldfish.

1-oz. Shaker Top Cans (Fine only) each, 10c. Six for 50c.
1-Quart Can (12-oz.), each, 50c.
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. Can, each, \$1.75.

LAKEVIEW TROPICAL FISH FOOD—This is a highly nourishing and thoroughly satisfactory food for Tropical Fish prepared by ourselves, and used daily for feeding our thousands of Tropical Fish ranging in size from $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch to full-grown adults. Directions tell how to moisten this food before using. Packed in small boxes and in large cans.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. Box, each, 10c.
1-lb. Can, each, \$1.00.

PRIMOS WEEKLY MENU—A special weekly menu for Tropical Fish. Seven foods each in a small tin conveniently packed in a unique carton to keep them in order.

Per carton of seven, 35c. Two cartons for 60c.

IMPORTED GERMAN FOODS—Here are two of the most celebrated German foods used by expert aquarists to feed newly born Tropical Fish and to keep them growing. **WELKE UNIVERSAL FISH FOOD** comes in four sizes: "Large" (Coarse) for large fish, "Medium" for medium size fish, "Fine" for small fish and "Dust Fine" for very small baby fish. When ordering specify size wanted. **WAWIL** comes in only 1 size, which is easily pulverized between the fingers for small fish. Feed as it comes for medium and larger sizes.

WELKE—In $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. Tin Cans (Specify size), each, 15c.
WAWIL—(Milk base food—keeps indefinitely) $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. Cans, each, 15c.

DRIED DAPHNIA—Very best grade clean large Daphnia (the dried Water Flea or Daphnia), imported from Germany. Greatly relished by Scalare when no live food is obtainable.

$\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. Box (shown above with lid removed), 15c.
1 Pint, 60c. 1 Quart, (6 oz.), \$1.00. 1-lb., \$2.00.

INFUSORIA PRODUCER—A dried vegetable product which produces the living organisms on which tiny Tropical Fish or Baby Goldfish newly hatched from eggs will live until they are large enough to eat prepared food. Directions on box. Each, 10c.

ENCHYTRAE WORMS—The small white worms which can be kept alive in a box of moist soil if simple directions on box are followed. These are relished by all Tropical Fish when other live food is scarce.

Portion, 50c.

FLOATING WORM FEEDER—A small glass cup as big as a thimble, which floats in a cork ring. The glass cup has small holes in it through which the worms can wriggle. This is the nicest way to feed live ENCHYTRAE WORMS.

Each, 25c.

GLASS FEEDING RINGS—Small tubular glass shaped into a hollow $2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch square to float. Food placed in the center will not float all over the aquarium, but will sink in one spot.

Each, 10c.

TURTLE FOOD—A dried food which will keep baby turtles and newts healthy if fed a few grains daily.

Per box, 10c.

AQUARIUM SUPPLIES



DIP NETS FOR AQUARIUMS AND POOLS—

No. 1. Wire handled Goldfish net, 4" diameter, with best grade netting.....Each, 10c
No. 2. 6" diameter net with 18" wood handle.
(A light net for aquariums).....Each, 30c
No. 3. Small Tropical Fish net, $2\frac{1}{2}$ " triangular frame Each, 10c
No. 4. Medium Tropical Fish net with 5" triangular frame Each, 20c
No. 5. A well-made $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 6" square Tropical Fish net. FINEST NET OF ITS SIZE ON THE MARKET Each, 35c
No. 6. A well-made 7 x 10" square Tropical Fish net. FINEST NET OF ITS SIZE ON THE MARKET Each, 60c

STRONG POOL NETS—These are well-made nets with $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch round copper-plated iron rims, the best grade of netting attached with copper wire, and with heavy hardwood handles. These nets are made by ourselves and the same as we use for our own work in pools and ponds. They are the best nets obtainable. Frames will last several years, netting is renewable.

No. 10. 10" diameter round net with 15" wood handle Each, \$.85
No. 11. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " flat front net with 24" wood handle..Each, 1.00
No. 13. 13" diameter round net with 24" wood handle Each, 1.00
No. 16. 16" diameter round net with 27" wood handle Each, 1.50

NOTE—In case you want a fine mesh net and wish to supply the material yourself, we can supply frame only at 25c less than price for net complete as above, but we do not supply these nets with other than standard $\frac{1}{4}$ " Goldfish netting.

NETTING—We can supply a very good grade of cotton netting, the same as we use in our Goldfish nets, seines, etc., $\frac{1}{4}$ " mesh, 36" wide, per lineal foot, 45c (10 or more feet at 40c per foot).

AQUARIUM SCRAPERS—A very handy device for scraping algae and scum from the aquarium without removing the water. It uses a razor blade which is renewable.

Price, each, 25c.

AUTOMATIC GLASS SYPHONS—Self-starting. Merely place in aquarium and water starts to flow with no sucking, etc., needed. (The siphon shown in above cut is inverted.)

Price, each, 60c.

RESERVOIR DIP TUBES—Very convenient for removing uneaten food and sediment from the bottom of aquariums. Large size, 16" long, well made.

Price, each, 40c.

FLOATING THERMOMETERS—Constructed so only 1 inch of top is above water. Temperature can be read through aquarium glass without removing. Red Wine Spirit indicator.

Price, each, 25c.

THERMOMETER HOLDERS—Small rubber suction tabs with wire ring to hold thermometer stationary inside the aquarium.

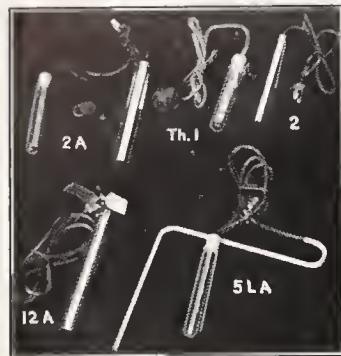
Price, each, 10c.

GLASS BREEDING TRAPS—A receptacle for gravid females of the live bearing varieties, which allows the newly born young to escape from parent through opening in bottom. Size, 4 x 6 x $5\frac{1}{2}$ " deep.

Price, each, 65c.

Heating and Aerating Equipment

WHERE Tropical Fish are subject to a fluctuating temperature which may go below 65 degrees at night, it is advisable to use an automatic electric heater. They consume very little current and help keep the fish in good health by preventing chills.



CHROMIUM PLATED AQUARIUM HEATERS

No. 1. (Not Automatic)	—25 Watt	Each, \$1.00
No. 2. (Not Automatic)	—40 Watt	Each, 1.00
No. 3. (Not Automatic)	—75 Watt	Each, 1.00
THERMOSTAT No. 1, to regulate up to 300 Watts of the above heaters	Each, 1.75

AUTOMATIC AQUARIUM HEATERS	—Two-piece automatic. Heater in a chromium-plated tube. Thermostat in a glass tube. (Formerly our No. 4A.)
No. 1A. (Automatic)	—25 Watt Each, \$2.00
No. 2A. (Automatic)	—40 Watt Each, 2.00
No. 3A. (Automatic)	—75 Watt Each, 2.00
No. 12A. Chromium-plated one-piece heater with thermostat built in. Furnished in size 40 or 75 Watt. Specify size wanted. (Formerly our No. 3A) Each, 2.50

UNDERWATER AQUARIUM HEATERS (Automatic)	—A new type of L-shaped Chromium-plated two-piece Heater to hang over the side of the aquarium. They apply the heat at the bottom of the tank over an eight to ten-inch area. Thermostat in a glass tube.
No. 5LA. (For tanks less than 12" deep) 50 or 75 Watts, specify size Each, \$2.50

THE ACE AQUARIUM HEATER (Automatic)	—Latest type chromium plated heater, waterproof and adjustable. Can be used under water, on the bottom, or at the side of aquarium. Thermostat easily attached to side of aquarium, and contains a VISIBLE BUILT-IN THERMOMETER.
Furnished in two sizes. 40 watt for tanks 2 to 10 gallons, 75 watt for tanks 10 to 20 gallons. Specify size Each, \$2.50

WATCH THE TEMPERATURE—When transferring fish from tank to tank, whenever a difference in temperature exists, equalize it gradually. No definite rule for this can be given, but about 2 or 3 minutes per degree of difference would ordinarily be sufficient time to equalize the temperature by gradual mixing, or by floating, in the case of Goldfish, but more time should be allowed in the case of Tropical Fish.

KEEP FISH OUT OF SUN—Never allow Goldfish to stand in their cans overnight, or longer than necessary, or never in direct sunlight, and never next to or on a heater, unless watched carefully.

WHITE FUNGUS—This is a Common Goldfish disease often caused by sudden change of temperature. It is manifested by the appearance of a whitish fungus on the tails or fins. It is contagious. Use one ounce of common salt per gallon of water and treat for several days, or use 4 drops of 2% mercuriochrome to the gallon of water, or use 2 grains Permanganate of Potash to the gallon. Fish can be fed while being treated. The sickest ones should be thrown away.

HEALTH DIP—If fish appear sluggish and swim slowly about the surface of the water in a very listless manner, give them a HEALTH DIP. The treatment we recommend is especially useful in Spring after fish have come through the Winter in a weakened condition. Use Acetic Acid, 36% strength, in the proportion of three ounces to four gallons of water. Use a deep net, allow fish to remain in the solution 60 seconds only. This treatment causes a whitish appearance to fish when removed, but they will be much improved in a day. A second dip can be given about four days later. The tank should be thoroughly washed out.

ICHTHOPHTHIRIUS—Commonly called "ick" is a minute parasite covering body and fins which gives the fish an appearance of having been sprinkled with salt. This can be

AERATION of Tropical Fish Aquariums is necessary if they are in any way over-crowded, and especially during periods of dull weather with no sunshine, for plants do not aerate the water without the sun, unless stimulated by electric light. With artificial aeration it is also possible to greatly increase the storage capacity of an aquarium.

THE MARCO PUMP—This is an American-made pump built as an efficient piece of machinery, not a toy. It operates on 110-volt, 60-cycle ALTERNATING current only. (You can learn the kind of current you have by telephoning your local Electric Company.) It is silent, efficient, self-starting, non-reversible, and cannot overheat even if stalled. The only care needed is to oil it once a week. No radio interference. Guaranteed one year and will last considerably longer with average use. Unpainted aluminum chassis, size 5 x 6 x 5" high.

This pump will automatically supply from 6 to 15 medium pressure air releases without adjustment. It will consume only about 10 kilowatt hours of current per month. Highly recommended for small breeders and for dealer use.

Each, \$12.50.

THE JENSEN PUMP—An efficient American made pump which operates on the same principle as the above and is designed for 110-125 volt 60 cycle A.C. current only. It will supply from 12 to 15 ordinary air releases.

Each, \$9.00.

AIRATOR STONES—These are small porous stones with a short attachment to insert in hose. The air is then released in the aquarium in a stream of fine bubbles. Two sizes.

Small, 25c each. Medium, 40c each.

CONTROL VALVES—Small valve with knurled adjusting screw to regulate the flow of air to each air release.

Regular T form, (Style A), each, 45c.

T plug to convert Style A Valve to one-way valve, each, 10c.

Special Precision T form, (Style C), each, 85c.

HOSE CLAMPS—Small knurled adjusting screw permits the hose to be clamped together to cut down air supply to proper amount. Very satisfactory if regulated after each shut down of pump.

Each, 20c.

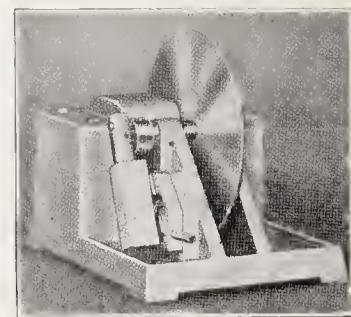
METAL FITTINGS—Small fittings to connect to the hose.

Metal T, each, 25c.

Metal Cross T (X), each, 35c.

RUBBER HOSE—Pure rubber tubing to fit valves, air stones, pumps, etc.

12 feet for 50c. \$3.50 per 100 feet.



The Marco Pump

Some Notes on Keeping Goldfish

IT IS possible to keep Goldfish in pools for several years without serious mortality; however, like all other creatures on this earth, they are subject to diseases and natural enemies. Some of the causes of trouble are not readily detected, but we list them here, as we believe it best to tell our customers what to be on the guard against, and how to prevent trouble before it gets a good start. (For Winter care of Goldfish in Pools, see Page 25.)

WATCH THE TEMPERATURE—When transferring fish from tank to tank, whenever a difference in temperature exists, equalize it gradually. No definite rule for this can be given, but about 2 or 3 minutes per degree of difference would ordinarily be sufficient time to equalize the temperature by gradual mixing, or by floating, in the case of Goldfish, but more time should be allowed in the case of Tropical Fish.

KEEP FISH OUT OF SUN—Never allow Goldfish to stand in their cans overnight, or longer than necessary, or never in direct sunlight, and never next to or on a heater, unless watched carefully.

WHITE FUNGUS—This is a Common Goldfish disease often caused by sudden change of temperature. It is manifested by the appearance of a whitish fungus on the tails or fins. It is contagious. Use one ounce of common salt per gallon of water and treat for several days, or use 4 drops of 2% mercuriochrome to the gallon of water, or use 2 grains Permanganate of Potash to the gallon. Fish can be fed while being treated. The sickest ones should be thrown away.

HEALTH DIP—If fish appear sluggish and swim slowly about the surface of the water in a very listless manner, give them a HEALTH DIP. The treatment we recommend is especially useful in Spring after fish have come through the Winter in a weakened condition. Use Acetic Acid, 36% strength, in the proportion of three ounces to four gallons of water. Use a deep net, allow fish to remain in the solution 60 seconds only. This treatment causes a whitish appearance to fish when removed, but they will be much improved in a day. A second dip can be given about four days later. The tank should be thoroughly washed out.

ICHTHOPHTHIRIUS—Commonly called "ick" is a minute parasite covering body and fins which gives the fish an appearance of having been sprinkled with salt. This can be

cured by adding 4 drops of 2% mercuriochrome to the gallon of water, and holding temperature about 70 degrees. Tropical Fish are very susceptible to this disease when chilled.

FISH LICE—Goldfish are at times troubled with a small sucking parasite $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch diameter, which gets on tails and fins and causes irritation. During warm weather, in July and August, they multiply, but usually subside when cold weather comes. If your pool had an attack of these parasites the previous Summer we advise cleaning out the pool thoroughly early in Spring and examining the fish before replacing in the pool. Fish lice, while not of themselves dangerous to the life of Goldfish, annoy them considerably and in time cause sore spots which may be attacked by fungus. The usual method of control is to examine each fish closely and remove the lice with a small tweezer, being careful not to remove any more of the slime from the fish than necessary. (The transparent natural slime that covers all fish acts as their outer skin to protect them from disease germs, etc.) If a pool has been affected by these parasites, we recommend draining it, washing off plants, etc., and removing the lice from fish by hand. After a bad case dry out the pool with sunlight for a few days. (SEE PAGE 26 FOR NEW REMEDY TO KILL FISH LICE.)

ANCHOR PARASITE—There is a species of Lernaea or Anchor Parasite, which attaches itself to the body of goldfish. The head is buried under the scales while the body protrudes as a small thread, later stiffening to a hard stalk about $\frac{3}{4}$ " long. The only known control is to remove, by pulling out. They appear in warm weather only, and are harmless to touch.

DISINFECTING AQUARIUMS—To disinfect a diseased aquarium or as a precaution after regular cleaning, use common salt on a clean rag. Then let tank dry out thoroughly for as long as you can spare it, flush out again before using and fill. A safety razor blade is fine for cleaning off scum from glass. In outside pools we recommend sunlight and thorough drying out to disinfect after trouble of any kind.

SEX IN GOLDFISH—The sex of young Goldfish is very difficult to determine. In adult fish at breeding season it is readily detected. The male has small granules (like small grains of sugar) on the gill plates and at times down the front rays of the two forward or pectoral fins. The gill plates of the female are always smooth.

Planting and Culture of Water Lilies in Pools

WATER LILIES will bear many large flowers or a few smaller ones in direct proportion to the amount of sun-light, the amount of growing space, and the richness of their soil. Lilies grown in tubs or small boxes will therefore be somewhat dwarfed. Water lilies are easier to grow than roses and many other garden plants. In the first place, after planting they need no further watering—and the elimination of that requirement will save much labor.

AQUATIC PLANTS are subject to few insect pests, but if aphid is noticed, a quick remedy is to wash them off the top of lily leaves and other plants with a hose and force down the overflow pipe to the sewer. A healthy condition in the pool is maintained by keeping the water clean and the level fairly constant. At times green scum may appear, and a good remedy is to let the pool overflow slowly for several hours through a coarse strainer or with strainer removed if only larger fish are present. If any caterpillars or leaf worms are noticed they should be picked off the plants. Do not drain the pool more than twice a year—Spring and Fall.

HARDY WATER LILIES can be planted from the middle of March until September in our latitude, and even later in Southern States. TROPICAL WATER LILIES in our latitude should not be planted in pools until end of May when the weather is settled and the water is about 70 degrees. If planted earlier and chilled they will be set back several weeks in their growth. Hence we do not ship Tropical Water Lilies to Northern States until the end of May. Orders to Southern States can be made a few weeks sooner. Other than this, TROPICAL WATER LILIES are planted like Hardy Lilies, but they are treated as annuals, to be replaced yearly, unless wintered in a conservatory.

HOW TO PLANT WATER LILIES

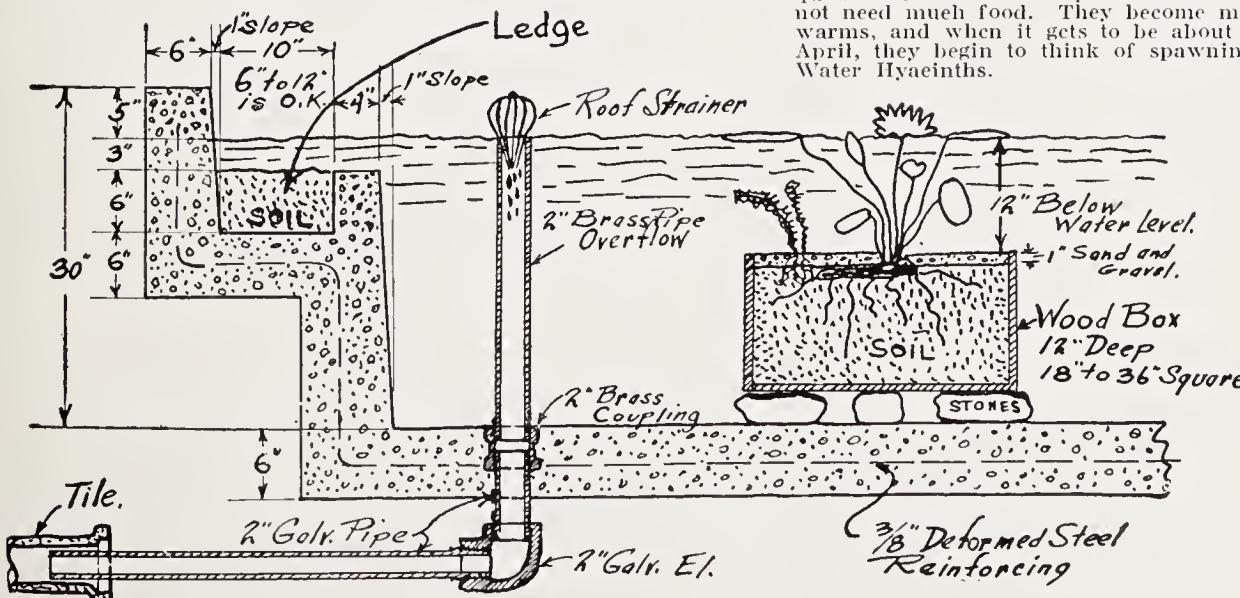
First remember—Never allow aquatic plants to become dry. When lilies are received they must be placed in water or covered with wet burlap. Try not to allow the leaves to wither. In planting, place the tubers with the growing crowns even with the surface, and cover over with soil. It is not necessary to drain the water from a pool to plant the lilies, as this is never done in commercial propagation, nor is it hard to insert the roots under water.

Each box, or the part of pool filled with soil, should be covered with a layer of sand 1 inch thick so as to keep the water clean and prevent fish from disturbing the plants. Follow this practice in planting all sorts of aquatics which grow in soil.

The most satisfactory method of planting in larger pools is to install a box for each plant. These boxes should be from 14 x 14 x 8 inches to 24 x 24 x 12 inches deep. If water is more than 30 inches deep, the boxes should have a tight bottom and be raised on stones so that the crowns of lilies are not more than 8 to 12 inches under water when pool is filled. (We list two sizes of Water Lily Boxes on Page 26. They are inexpensive and very serviceable.) About 6 to 8 square feet of water surface should be allowed each Hardy Water Lily and 8 to 12 square feet for each Tropical Lily.

In smaller pools a space, say, 4 x 5 feet, can be partitioned off with a board wedged tightly; or a brick wall one brick wide and four courses high can be laid. This pocket can then be filled with soil and will support four or five lilies nicely. The entire bottom of a small pool can be filled with 6 inches of soil, then tamped and covered with 1 inch of sand, if it is desired to have a lot of plants.

In natural ponds, simply press the roots into the soil and then cover lightly with small flat stones to anchor until the roots take hold. Allow six to eight feet diameter for each lily, and if you do not wish them to mingle too closely, give each species a considerable area to itself.



SOIL TO USE

All aquatic plants like a rich loamy soil with clay base. If this can be procured from a garden or meadow no fertilizer is needed. A good soil can be prepared by taking the top 4 inches of sod from a pasture, breaking it up well and adding one-fifth well rotted cow manure. If rotted cow manure can not be obtained, bone meal can be used, mixing in proportion of one pound of bone meal to each box of soil 2 feet square by 1 foot deep. Soil in lily boxes should be changed every two years. One pound of bone meal or fertilizer can be added to each box every year to produce growth; however, you will have more and larger flowers by buying fresh young plants every few years.

Water lilies described as "Prolific Growers" or "Vigorous Plants" can use from 2 to 4 cubic feet of good soil per plant. If you give them less they will bloom and leaf in a smaller way, but the small and medium types of lilies are best for smaller spaces.

Most water lilies do best if started in shallow water (3 to 5 inches) until they begin to leaf nicely. Then raise the water level or lower the boxes so they have 8 to 12 inches in Summer. Any hardy lily or hardy aquatic will survive the Winter if ice and frost do not get at their roots. Hence for Winter lower lily boxes under ice level or protect pools with boards so that very little ice will form.

WINTER CARE OF POOLS

Most people now leave their Goldfish outdoors all winter. When pools are well built as described on page 4 there will be no danger of them cracking from freezing. However, it is a good idea to cover your pool with boards and leaves, to protect it from the very severe weather. When this is done, very little freezing takes place.

Hardy water lilies and hardy pool plants should be moved to deep water for the winter and will come through safely if no ice reaches to the top of the boxes so that the crown of the plant is not frozen. Dead leaves, etc., should be removed from the lilies and kept out of the pool during the winter. Also inspect the water level when pool is covered for any length of time. If you decide to drain the pool for the winter the drain should be left open, the pool filled with leaves and covered with a few boards.

WINTER CARE OF GOLDFISH

When pools are drained for the Winter, the fish may be wintered in a large aquarium or in tubs covered with wire, and kept in the basement near a window. If tubs are used, a good idea is to have a hole in the side of tub about four inches from the top, to allow the water to overflow and to have a petcock to spray a small but continuous jet of water into the tub. Never use a new galvanizing tub, as the poison given off by new galvanizing will kill the fish. A wooden tub or used wash tub is satisfactory if thoroughly cleaned, and if there is no trace of soap, or other foreign matter.

Goldfish will stand wintering in the larger types of pools or ponds if they do not freeze to a depth greater than ten or twelve inches and if there is at least twelve to eighteen inches of water beneath the ice. In our locality ice on pools varies from two to six inches, and seldom is any thicker. During long periods of solid ice it will be well to open a hole about two feet square to allow some aeration of the water. Inspect the pool from time to time to be sure it has plenty of water. Your customary Fall feeding can be given through the ice three times a month during Winter if a lot of fish are known to be in the pool. If only a few fish are in the pool and there are some plants, lilies, etc., only feed lightly about twice a month. This is a precaution, as it is better to have the fish slightly hungry than to foul the water. Fish are quite inactive when they "hibernate" in cold water and do not need much food. They become more active as the water warms, and when it gets to be about sixty degrees, along in April, they begin to think of spawning, and will want some Water Hyacinths.

This sectional drawing shows the construction of a well-made reinforced concrete pool for lilies and Goldfish. The Ledge can be constructed on one or more sides of the pool, depending on effect desired. It is built to accommodate the floating plants (Water Hyacinths, etc.) and the shallow water plants (Cattail, Pickerel Rush, Water Canna, etc.). Where no ledge is provided, soil boxes, buckets, etc., properly arranged, will give a good effect.

Shipping Methods and Terms of Sale

THE use of our Order Blank will be of assistance to you, and to us. Please fill out all the information requested, so as to avoid delays and mis-shipment. If you write regarding your pool or aquarium, always use a separate sheet of paper.

HOW WE SHIP—We prefer to ship all perishable or fragile articles by Express Collect, but plants and small supplies can be sent by Parcel Post when specifically requested, and when 10% additional is sent to cover the Postage charges. Goldfish, Tropical Fish and other items in water, must go by Express. They cannot be sent any other way.

ORDER EARLY—To be sure that you will get everything that you want, we request that you order early in Spring, as it is impossible to carry our complete line of fish and plants through the entire Spring Season. The articles ordered will be reserved for you and shipments made at the proper time for your locality. TROPICAL LILLIES will not be shipped to any of the Northern States before June 1st, as weather conditions do not permit safe planting until then.

GUARANTEE OF FISH, ETC.—We guarantee live arrival of Goldfish, Tropical Fish and Scavengers, with these exceptions: We do not guarantee live delivery of extra large Goldfish, or Mated Pairs during the period from May 10th to end of August, and we do not guarantee live arrival of Tropical Fish during very cold weather.

STANDARD NON-WARRANTY—We have adopted the standard non-warranty of the Goldfish Growers Associations, which is as follows: Lakeview Ponds makes no warranty, expressed or implied, with reference to any merchandise sold by us, except as to certified size and quality, and that all stock shall be true to name; and our liability in any case shall be limited to the replacement of such items as are short or damaged.

GUARANTEE OF PLANTS—We guarantee to ship you best quality plants true to name, and to have them arrive in good condition. In case of error, we will adjust our mistake, but will not be responsible for more than the amount paid us, nor

can we be responsible for growth of plants after they are received by customers, since we no longer have control of such conditions as light, soil, water, and care.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGE—In case any shipment is received from us in bad condition from the Express Company, fill out the Company's "Received in Bad Order" slip and send it to us at once, together with information as to how water was changed (in the case of Goldfish shipments), and all other details. We will replace such losses by an additional shipment on which charges only are to be paid by you. However, we are NOT responsible for Aquarium Breakage. Claims for such losses are always handled by the Transportation Companies.

SHIPPING CANS—Small orders for Goldfish and Tropical Fish must carry an additional remittance of 50c for shipping can which may then be kept. Larger orders of Goldfish may be shipped in our special cans at no additional charge to you, provided the can is promptly returned by Express Prepaid, for which there is a special return rate of only 20c per can, from any point in the U. S. A DEPOSIT of \$2.00 is asked on insulated shipping cans used for Tropical Fish, which will be returned when the can comes back to us.

TERMS—All orders must be paid for in full before shipment can be made. We do not ship C.O.D. REMITTANCE may be by Postal Money Order, Express Money Order, or by check, and should be made payable to LAKEVIEW PONDS.

All merchandise is quoted F.O.B. Cincinnati, Ohio, unless otherwise stated. This means that transportation charges are to be paid by customers, except on special items and collections, where it is stated that charges are prepaid by us.

PRICES—Our prices are as low as can be quoted for quality merchandise from a reliable concern. By paying the transportation charges you are buying most advantageously, for our prices are determined on this basis, and our central location assures you low delivery costs. Due to the uncertain conditions prevailing, all prices are subject to advance without notice.

Remedies and Miscellaneous Supplies

pH TESTING KIT—(For Tropical Fish Aquariums.)—This is a complete set of chemicals and apparatus to test, and to control the pH of aquarium or tank water. (pH is a chemical symbol used to express the degree of chemical acidity or alkalinity of water.) By using the test tube with a few drops of Bromthymol Blue solution you can determine what degree of pH you have, and correct it to the recommended quality as described in books on Tropical Fish. Complete directions in each set.

Per set, complete, prepaid, each, \$1.85.

OXYGEN TESTING KIT—(For Tropical Fish Aquariums.)—Recently an oxygen testing set has been developed for use of Aquarists. By following instructions you can determine whether your aquariums contain enough oxygen for healthy conditions. (When in doubt use more growing plants and artificial light at night, or an aerator at times.) However, if you want to KNOW the chemical condition in respect to the absorbed oxygen in the water, the set is available and easy to use.

Per set, complete, express prepaid, each, \$3.50.

STANDARD REMEDIES—Modern books on Goldfish and Tropical Fish recommend these standard remedies to treat sick fish. (See also our instructions opposite.) (A) Mercurochrome for treating Tropical Fish that have been chilled, or that have the Ick, and for treating mild cases of fungus on Goldfish. (B) Common Salt. Generally used 1 ounce of salt per gallon of water. (C) Acetic Acid 33%, to dip Goldfish in Spring. (Our one-minute health dip.)

SPECIAL REMEDIES—In addition to the above standard remedies we offer the following special remedies.

TURKS ISLAND SALT—Recommended by many authorities on Aquarium Fish for use as a tonic for weak fish, for fungus remedy, and for disinfecting aquariums and plants. Furnished in 1½-lb. containers. Directions on the package.

Per package, 20c.

FISH LICE REMEDY—At times during the warm Summer months Goldfish become infested with a sucking parasite about $\frac{1}{8}$ " to $\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter called the Fish Louse, which is easily visible. (See Page 24.) We can now recommend a new remedy called "CESPPABA," furnished in tablet form. One tablet treats ten gallons of water and the fish lice will leave the fish in two days. A small drip of fresh water can be used while treating the fish, but the strength should be increased after 24 hours, and fish removed to clean water the third day. (Instructions with each lot of tablets.) The tablets will kill the lice in about five days if the water is kept at proper strength.

Per tablet, 20c. 7 for \$1.00. (Postpaid.)



100 POWER MICROSCOPE—We find the use of a microscope indispensable in the pursuit of our business. We must often investigate the minute organisms in the water in order to determine healthy conditions for our fish. To raise baby fish on "Infusoria" you must be able to see these organisms in a drop of water. This microscope is just the thing. It has rack and pinion focusing, and is a thoroughly dependable instrument for amateur use. Made in America. Price, complete with case and two glass slides.

Each (add postage, 35c), \$5.00.

Larger Sizes to magnify from 100x to 425x (in steps of 25x) available at \$12.50 to \$18.50 F.O.B. Cincinnati. These larger instruments can be arranged to take photomicrographs. Instructions furnished.

Slide Sets—Ten assorted slides, with instructions for preparing and preserving specimens. (Not needed by aquarists, but fine for study, if interested.)

Each (add postage 35c), \$3.50.

LILY BOXES AND POOL PAINT

CYPRESS BOXES FOR POOL PLANTS—We offer two sizes of clear Cypress Water Lily Boxes to use in pools. These are made of $\frac{7}{8}$ " Best Grade Clear Cypress, free from sap, and will last for many years in your pool. They can be used for Water Lilies, Lotus, and Bog Plants. Boxes are shipped flat (only five pieces), with nails, ready to assemble in a very little time. The corners are reinforced with wood cleats. Outside dimensions are given. F.O.B. Cincinnati.

Size, 15 x 15 x 7½" deep; weight, each, 11 lbs. Price, each, \$1.00.

Size, 18 x 18 x 9" deep; weight, each, 15 lbs. Price, each, \$1.50.

UNDERWATER CONCRETE PAINT FOR POOLS—Lakeview Pool Paint is a specially prepared, non-poisonous, underwater concrete enamel for use in pools. It is sky blue in color and will add to the appearance of a pool, stop porosity of cement, and seal minor cracks. This paint should be applied with a brush, giving the pool two coats, allowing 24 hours between coats, and 48 hours after second coat. Coverage is 450 square feet per gallon on one coat. Directions on can.

\$1.25 per quart. \$2.35 per half-gallon. \$4.50 per gallon.

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AQUATIC PLANTS AND ORNAMENTAL FISH

COLLEGE HILL
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Lakeview Ponds Cincinnati, Ohio - ORDER SHEET - Continued

We pay delivery charges in U. S. only on Special Collections of Plants and certain other items which are marked Prepaid or Postpaid.

I hereby agree to return your shipping cans promptly by PREPAID EXPRESS for which I understand the charges are 20c for each can, and which I will pay the Expressman.

(DO NOT RETURN BY FREIGHT.)

We require this signature on orders for fish amounting to over \$4.00, for which we use special shipping cans at no extra charge to you if promptly returned.

SIGNED.....

If you have some friends who would like our Catalog will you write their names here?

Name _____

Address

Name _____

Address

Name _____

Address

Name _____

Address

THANK YOU!

Lakeview Ponds.

R. G. DOLLE

A Few Questions from Customers and Our Answers

Concerning the care of Fish, Plants and Scavengers and the growing of Goldfish in Pools

1.—Q Is there a limit to the number of fish to be in a pool?

A. Most certainly there is. The average outdoor pool of 35 to 200 square feet of water surface will support from 2 to 5 Goldfish, size two to six inches long, per square foot of surface. The larger the average size of fish, the fewer will live comfortably in a given size of pool.

2.—Q. Regarding Silver Fish (Uncolored Goldfish) (Bait), how long are they useful, how large might they grow, and what kind of fish do they turn out to be?

A. "Silver Fish" are uncolored Goldfish. All Goldfish, except the scaleless white albinos are the dark metallic "Silver" color of the common minnow when very small. As they approach an inch in size they begin to acquire the various "Gold" colors of the Goldfish. This "coloring" goes on during the summer months principally, but no matter how good the breeding stock is, how favorable the growing pond is, or how well the small fish are taken care of, some of them will not turn "gold," for they are a throw-back to former generations of uncolored parents. Some of the Silver Fish (single tail uncolored goldfish) we sell, may turn gold the first year in your pool. Some will never turn gold and may grow to be 8 or 10 or even 12 inches long and still be a silver fish which is close kin to the common Carp. (Goldfish were developed from a species of Carp).

3.—Q. I know that success in any venture requires some experience, but as for growing baby Goldfish in a pool, what are the essential requirements, and what sort of care should the little fish have?

A. The first essential in Goldfish propagation is to provide suitable spawning plants. This requirement is fully met with about 6 to 12 Water Hyacinths to float in the pool. After fish place spawn on them the plants should be kept in a part of the pool screened by a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch mesh wire to prevent the larger fish getting at them, as they will eat their spawn if hungry and growing Goldfish will eat the newly hatched fish. We do not advise pool owners to go to the trouble of removing the spawn and hatching it in tubs or small pools away from parent fish, but this method may be used if the owner wishes to take the trouble which it requires. (Described in "Goldfish and Their Care" by O. C. Beldt—15¢; and "The Modern Aquarium" by Wm. T. Innes—\$1.00. These books listed on page 21. By keeping plenty of plants in the pool and also by providing shallow places among rocks and a wire screen, the young fish will learn where they can live safely and will grow rapidly. A good food for baby Goldfish is our Tropical Fish Food which is very finely ground so they can eat it.

4.—Q. Do Salamanders, Frogs, Snails and Turtles stay in the pool? Are any of them injurious to children?

A. Water snails will remain in your pool. The other animals mentioned may wander away to seek a larger body of water or creek if there is any nearby. They like to crawl or sit on a rock or leaf and must be able to get out of the water when they want to, or they will drown from exhaustion. None of them are in any way injurious to children, and will make interesting pets, but can be killed by too much childish petting, etc. When kept inside, snails only should be in the same aquarium with fish. The others may be kept together where there are no fish, but when turtles and salamanders are with fish in close quarters, they bite at their tails.

5.—Q. Are Clams prolific and how long would it be before six would reproduce more than my pool would support?

A. Yes, clams are prolific in their natural habitat. However, they will not become too numerous in a pool and if this should rarely occur, they can be removed.

6.—Q. Are Snails prolific and can there be too many in a pool?

A. With the exception of Red Ramshorn, the varieties of snails we list are very prolific; however, the balance of natural forces ever working where life goes on in your pool will see to it that they do not become too numerous.

Is It Very Difficult to Build a Pool?

For answer to this question we thought you would like to see what a twelve-year-old, and mighty intelligent, American Boy was able to do by himself. We know that many young boys are very interested in fish, and aquatic life, but this young man's work will amaze garden lovers. Billy's Pool is the Informal Type. We describe the method of building this type of pool on page 6. In his second letter he says, "The Pool helped me in my Boy Scout work. For making the pool, a concrete garden bench, and a concrete flower jar, I earned a Merit Badge." We say you surely earned it, Billy, and we extend our congratulations and thanks for sending us this fine picture and your very interesting letter which we print herewith.

Lakeview Ponds.

Mt. Airy, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Attention Mr. R. C. Dolle:

Dear Sir:

Three years ago, when I was twelve, I made a lily pool alone. I have two Lilies, Water Hyacinths, and Umbrella Palm, Giant Arrowhead, Floating Heart, and various other aquatics. I have raised Goldfish two years and I am getting quite a bunch. I am considering getting a blue Tropical Lily this summer.

The wonderful bargains offered in your spring catalog amazed me. I have had it for over two weeks and I am still looking at it every time I have a chance. I was looking at some of the photographs sent in by your customers and I thought maybe I could take some pictures of my pool which would be as good; then I saw your offer of a three-dollar credit slip for every picture you accepted for use in your advertisements. You see the result in the two pictures enclosed in this letter.

Please let me know as soon as possible if my pictures are accepted. Also send me your latest catalog. I am trying to get a start in raising Tropical Fish and I have a pair of Guppies and five-week-old babies. I have a one and one-half gallon aquarium and two small bowls. I soon hope to get a ten-gallon or larger aquarium and a heater.

The Lily in one of the pictures is a Chromatella, and the other picture shows my Arrowhead and Umbrella Palm and my other Lily, which is a Rose Arey. It was too late to get a picture of its blossom.

Yours truly,

BILLY ROAKE.

ous. Remember, the eternal struggle for existence among all creatures, and the survival of the fittest, are Nature's stern laws, from which there is no exception. In this case it is interesting to note that fish eat newly hatched snails, and certain insects eat grown snails.

7.—Q. I do not understand the method of planting the Floating Water Hyacinth. Please describe in detail.

A. Space does not permit us to describe in detail on page 17 where we list Water Hyacinths, or here; however, we furnish complete planting instructions with every lot of Water Hyacinths we ship. Essential requirements are: shallow water (6 to 8 inches deep), part time or full sunlight, a layer of soil 2 inches or more in a flat box or any other container submerged about 6 to 8 inches below water. Allow Water Hyacinths to float over this submerged soil area, confine them there with a crude wire fence or projecting stones, etc., until the roots enter the soil, then no further attention is needed except to thin out if they grow too fast. Water Hyacinths are annuals up North and difficult to keep over the winter except in greenhouses. Fortunately they are quite cheap and can be replaced each spring.

8.—Q. How much soil and sand is needed for the bottom of pools to plant Oxygenating Plants?

A. Oxygenating Plants are among the least exacting of all Aquatics. Once started they will grow almost too profusely. But to get them started use separate flat boxes with about 2 inches of soil and one-half inch of sand on top. We do not advise planting them in the Lily boxes, because they take too much nourishment away from the Lilies. Place the boxes in water about 12 to 15 inches deep until plants are well started, then lower a few inches more as the plants grow larger, and drop the boxes to the bottom of the pool before winter comes. Fish may loosen the plants during the first two weeks after planting; however, as soon as the roots take hold they will take care of themselves. (Goldfish eat underwater vegetation at times).

9.—Q. What is the least number of Oxygenating Plants to use in a pool with no running water?

A. No amount of Oxygenating Plants can make up for the discomfort of fish caused by water over 80 degrees in July and August; hence, protection from hot afternoon sun is desirable for the fish. During spring and fall a few oxygen producing plants are desirable. During the winter they are most valuable, as all other plant life is dead. This is largely a matter of choice and experience.

10.—Q. Are Oxygenating, Floating, Shallow Water and Bog Plants Perennials?

A. Nearly all varieties of these groups except the Floating Plants will reproduce themselves in northern pools without any attention except to keep the roots in deep water during the winter to prevent them from freezing. Those not hardy are so marked where listed. The floating plants should be replaced yearly, and fortunately they are all very inexpensive.

11.—Q. Can I paint the lily boxes or wooden pails with ordinary house paint without harm to fish or flowers?

A. We do not advise painting wooden boxes when used under water.

Our cypress lily boxes, listed on page 26, will last many years under water. Light wooden pails or boxes may last only one or two seasons, but would not be more satisfactory when painted. Green algae appears on natural wood after it is under water for a time, and snails feed on it. When the plants grow nicely the lily boxes are completely hidden so that painting for under water use is not an advantage except on metal containers which are not as satisfactory as cypress lily boxes. If regular outside paint is used for anything in your pool, let it dry thoroughly in the air before submerging it. Our Sky Blue Pool Paint is recommended for any underwater painting because it is made entirely different from ordinary paint and does not contain harmful chemicals which can be absorbed by the water and sicken your fish.

These photographs show BILLY ROAKE of Oregon City, Oregon, and the beautiful Goldfish and Lily Pool he made when only twelve years old. A mighty fine job, Billy, and we are very glad to show your work to our garden friends. We hope this story will induce other boys to try their hands at a pool for Mother and Dad.



MONEY-SAVING COLLECTIONS

of Lakeview Goldfish and Water Lilies for Pools

A FEW TYPES OF LAKEVIEW GOLDFISH.

Complete Collection for a Medium Pool

COLLECTION No. G7X

Here is a special bargain collection of selected items for the popular sized pool of about 70 square feet. Complete, including shipping cans.

25 Choice Goldfish, 4-5 in., selected from the six varieties shown on this page. Our selection.

1 Pair Young Giant Goldfish.

16 Assorted Snails and Tadpoles.

3 Choice Hardy Water Lilies—white, yellow, and pink. (Marliac White, Chromatella, and Rose Arey). Another Lily of equal value may be substituted if desired.

1 Egyptian Lotus.

1 Collection of Oxygenating Plants. (No. O1, page 16).

1 Collection of Shallow Water and Bog Plants. (No. P1, page 19).

Special group price f.o.b. Cincinnati.

Collection No. G7X

(Value, \$14.65).

Only **\$11.65**



Water Hyacinths, 10c

This cut shows the beautiful Orchid-like flower of the Water Hyacinth—the most useful of all Aquatics for goldfish to spawn on. (See page 17). (Postage additional on less than 10 plants).

10 Plants Postpaid in U. S. **\$1.00**



"LAKEVIEW LUCKY SEVEN" HARDY WATER LILY COLLECTION No. L7. Described Above.

ON this page we illustrate in color some of our well known Goldfish, Water Hyacinths and Water Lilies. We take pride in growing these fine products and in selling them in every State in the Union. These collections are just a sample of the splendid values listed throughout this catalog. For quality, good service, and low prices in aquatic products, order from—

LAKEVIEW PONDS, Mt. Airy, Cincinnati, Ohio

"America's Oldest Fancy Goldfish Farm"



BLUE BEAUTY—A Tropical Water Lily.

"Blue and White" Collection No. TL6

Two choice day-blooming Tropical Lilies. Blue Beauty and Mrs. Pring (white).

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Seven beautiful Hardy Water Lilies as illustrated below. These Lilies will produce a magnificent effect in any pool of 70 square feet (or more) of water surface. "LAKEVIEW LUCKY SEVEN" consists of Gloriosa and James Brydon (reds), Paul Hariot (apricot changeable color), W. B. Shaw, Rose Arey and Helen Fowler (pinks), and Chromatella (yellow). All varieties easy to grow.

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Our Common Goldfish Have Longer Tails Than Usually Found On This Variety.



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